Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1840. **3,159.**

NOTICE.

WANTED a few good able English Compositors, salaries handsome. Apply to the Printer of this paper.

Gazette Office, 13th May 1840.

THIS day Wednesday, the 13th Inst. Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following goods. An Invoice of Town made Shoes, consisting of Stout laced, double tied, full, and half dress Gentlemen's Shoes, Bridles, and Saddles by "Salmons," Foraging and Fancy Caps, a Staff Officer's Cocked Hat, an Air Gun a Saddle Cloth, several pieces of Green Cloth, Bleached Long Cloth slightly damaged with Mildew. Plain net and on account of an Insolvent, a quantity of Timber Tools &c. &c.

The remains of an Invoice of Clothing from the well known maker "McCallam," a quantity of Oilman's Stores just imported viz. Hams, Raspberry Jams, Jars of Red Herrings, Anchovy and Herring Paste; Berkley and Glocester Cheese, Shiraz Wine, and a quantity of Ripe Bottled Beer.

At noon, two Madras built Pallanquins, any Horses or Cattle offering, and a Suit of Sails belonging to the late Ship "*Hannah.*"

LONDON MADE SADDLERY.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, an Invoice of the above from a first rate Maker, consisting of Buggy Harness, Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Martingales, Horse Cloth &c. &c.

FOR SALE.—A Stylish Grey Arab Charger, accustomed to Troops. Six years old. Price Rs. 450, may be seen daily at the Rooms of Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co., from 11 to 1 o'clock, A. M.

FOR SALE by Auction by Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co., to-morrow Thursday at 4 P. M. at the Apollo Bunder where she now lies, a fine fast Sailing Boat, cutter rigged, with Mast, sail &c. complete;—about 30 Tons burthen.

LOST on the night of the 4th instant, on board the Ship "*Earl of Clare*" a Silver double Bottom Hunting Watch, Engine Turned cases, Maker's name, "JAMES MCCABE." No. 14,962 whoever will bring the same to J. BARRON, *Watch Maker* will receive a reward of Rs. 100.

Meadow Street, May 13th 1840.

A Respectable English Servant who has lately arrived in this country as attendant on a Lady and Child, is desirous of obtaining a situation with any Lady who may be proceeding to the Cape or England. She would be happy to undertake the care of a Child or Children who may be going home, or would have no objection to proceed to Madras or Calcutta. For testimonials of character, apply to J. W. MUSPRATT Esq. C. S.—Bombay, 13th May 1840.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 13th May 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles	,,	1
Policies of Insurance	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds	,,	8
Bills of Lading	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each	,,	8

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch the Steamer Hugh Lindsay to the Persian Gulf, on the 15th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 8th May 1840.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification issued from this Department under date the 13th ultimo, the attention of the public is particularly called to the circumstance, that an earlier date than is usual, (vizt. the 23rd of May) has been fixed on, for the despatch of the Steamer with the Mail for June next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1840.

No. 338.—Assistant Surgeon John Craig is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in the Hon'ble Company's Steamer "Cleopatra."

Apprentice Dempsey is promoted to the rank of 1st Hospital Assistant, and placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for the purpose of being employed on board the "Cleopatra."

E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Genl's. Office, Bombay, 9th May 1840.

Assistant Surgeon Hosken is attached to do duty with the 2d Battalion of Artillery until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Harrison and Assistant Apothecary Cameron will accompany the Detachment of European Recruits proceeding to Poonah—Assistant Surgeon Harrison will return to the presidency on the arrival of the Detachment at Poonah.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwar, 8th May 1840.

The Recruits arrived on the Ship "Inglis" be posted to the 2nd European Regiment, and will join the Head Quarters at Poona under the command of Captain G. Thornton of that Regiment.

Adjt. Gen'ls. Office, Bombay, 11th May 1840.

Assistant Surgeon H. P. Hothorn is attached to the 24th Regiment N. I. and will assume medical charge immediately.

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Can you or any of your readers oblige by informing me, whether the two Sub-Conductors employed in the Military Board Office on the handsome salaries of Rs. 100 and 75 per month, are called to draw their full Military pay in addition to this?

Your's obediently,
B. H.

Fort, 12th May 1840.

PUBLIC OFFICE,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I was no less astonished than surprized to see an article in your paper of yesterday, commenting on the receipt of my communication, regarding not the oppression on the part of Heads of Offices, but their very unwarrantable conduct in disposing of vacancies of clerkship to native favourites, in preference to competent European clerks, to the great prejudice and detriment to Government Service—and in addition to which you very liberally remarked "that the blow dealt in the field of Battle is as honorable as the assasin's stab in the dark is base and treacherous, and that you were the advocates of any legitimate complaint's but all must be open and above board." Permit me now Mr. Editor, with all due deference to your advocacy for justice, to ask, if the particular office and individual complained of were distinctly mentioned, would you have given publicity to such correspondence? Would you not have been led to imagine it too personal any direct inference on the worthy Saibs?—To avoid which and a recurrence of the like unworthy proceeding, I had briefly remarked on the impropriety of such conduct, yes, and again repeat that not long since vacancies have occurred in Government Offices, where several European clerks have tendered their application with strong testimonials of character and qualification, but notwithstanding which, they were peremptorily rejected, and ignorant Purvoes taken on. Is this, I ask you again, consistent with reason and justice to the service for which they (the worthy Heads of offices) are so liberally paid for its observance.

If the Free Press as you say is for suppression and exposition, of all oppression, tyranny &c., please give this a corner in your paper and oblige your's.

A. S. BLOCK.

May 12th.

Original Poetry.

THE DYING HUSBAND TO HIS WIFE.

Come with me! ! This life's but a tie
Of dust to dust in a low degree,
OUR LOVE is a link from a chain on high,
That never *can* sever, that never *will* die.
To realms of immortality:
Come—Come with me!

Oh! come with me—my soul is on fire
To waft thee o'er Death's rolling sea;
The arms, and the wings of love cannot tire
And the thoughts of thy goodness shall never expire.
Like the Ghebers everlasting fire,
Come, Oh!! come with me!

Mazagon, 27th March 1840.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 10th.—Asst. Surgeon Broadhurst, H. C. S. Elphinston, from Aden.
do. do. Major Bailie, 24th Regt. N I., from do.
do. 11th. Ensign W. Wilkinson, 21st Regt. N. I. } from Aden.
Capt. More, do. do.
Lieut. Bellassis, do. do.
Ensign Stack, do. do.
Lieut. Willoughby, do.
do. do. Major H. Hancock, 19th Regt., from Carranjah.
do. 12th. Lieut. E. Bruce, Artillery, from Ahmednugger.

DEPARTURES.

May 10th.—Lieut. C. Threshie, Staff to Rajkote.
do. 11th Capt. G. Fisher, 12th Regt. N. I., to Bheundy.
do. do. Ensign Dunsterville, 19th Regt. N. I., Bheundy.
do. do. Lieut. and Adjt. Marriott, Engrs.. to Poonah.
do. do. Lieut. H. P. Hill, 9th Regt. M. N. I., to England,
do. do. Surgeon W. Gray. Madras Est., to Mhow.
do. 12th Ensign Austen, 8th Regt. N. I., to Sattarah.
do. do. Lieut. A. Thomas, Staff, to Sattarah.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—None.

SAILED.—May 10th, Portuguese Barque Union, M. A. des Remedios, Master, to Macao. *Passengers*—Manoel Jore, and 3 Natives,

Do. 11th, Barque Ganges, A., Steel, Master, to London.

Do do. Barque Medora, W. Harrison, Master, to Liverpool.

Do. 12th, Grab Brig Dadaloy, Mahomed Anjum Nacodah, to Siam.

Do. 12th, Ship Magistrate, W. Allen, Commander. to Liverpool. *Passengers.*—Capt. Hill 9th M. N. I, Lady and Family, Mr. Smith Pensioner, Mrs. Smith.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Steamer Sesostris	Supt. Indian Navy	London	17th Feb.
Abel Gower	Dirom, Carter&Co	London	15th Feb.
*Catherine	Forbes & Co	London	22d Nov.
*Earl Durham	Grey & Co.	London	30th Dec.
Ann	Dirom, Carter&Co	London	2nd April
Euphrates	Do. Do.	London	2nd Do.
Thetis	Do. Do.	London	18th Feb.
Tartar	Remington & Co	London	15th March
Juverna		London	
Lord W. Bentinck	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	24th Feb.
Justina	Wooler & Co.	London	5th March.
Queen Victoria		London	17th Feb.
Caledona	McGregor Browg.	Liverpool	24th Feb.
*Tinawara		Liverpool	7th Dec.
Cestrian	Edmond Bibby&C	Liverpool	8th Dec.
Majestic	George S. King	Liverpool	1st March
Wilson	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool	31st Dec.
Wm. Turner	P. Milne & Co	Liverpool	22d Feb.
Crown	Dirom Carter&Co	Liverpool	4th Feb.
British King	Skinner & Co.	Clyde	
Monarch		Do.	30th Jan.
Hindoostan		Do.	22d Feb.
Quinten Leech		Do.	27th March
Mary Mitchelson	Foster & Co.	Llanelly	30th Nov.
Queen		Do.	23d Sept.
Salacia	Dirom, Carter&Co	Do.	
Pacquet d'Havana		Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia	T. Jefferies& Co	Bordeaux	4th June.
Bolivar		Rio	
Brenda		Salem	25th Dec.
Calcutta	Dirom, Cart.&Co	Liverpool	17th Mar.
Northumberlan		London	5th Apr.
Sarah	Grey and Co.	London	25th Mar.
Tweed			15th Do.
Lord Auckland	Dirom Carter&Co	London	25th Feb.
Cumbrian		London	2d April.
Dartmouth	Dirom, Carter&Co	London	
*Lintin	H. and Cardwell.	Liverpool	24th Feb.
Higginson	Do. Do.	Liverpool	5th Mar.
Amazon		Liverpool	2d April.
Wililam	Dirom Carter&Co	Liverpool	
Madonna	Dirom Carter&Co.	Liverpool	
Westmorelan		Hull	18rh March
John Garrow		Newcastle	
Memnon	Dirom Carter&Co	Llanelly	
Colchester		Llanelly	10rh Feb.
Elizabeth Walker		Do.	do.

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vssels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail
A Steamer	Spt. I. Navy	Suez	23rd May.
Lady East	J. Nusserwanjee and Co.	London	
Neptune	D&M Pestonjee	London	Dispatch.
Sir W. Wallace.	Skinner & Co	Singapore.	
Fort William	J Jeejeebhoy		
Lady Feversham	Dirom Carter & Co.		
Barossa	Frith and Co.	Singapoor.	30th May
The Ceylon Govt Steamer Seaforth	Frith and Co.	Columbo.	uncertain.
Moffatt	Do.	London	30th May.
Regular	Ritchie Stuart and Co	Liverpool	dispatch.
Gondolier	Dirom Carter and Co.		
Lady Grant			

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Hugh Lindsay, Semiramis, Berenice, Cleopatra, and Victoria.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E. I. C Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee, Sloop Clive, Schooner Constance, and Shannon, Cutter Margaret.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Cornwallis, Adelaide, Fort William, Lady East, Lancaster, Hydroose, Colonel Newall, Hamoody, Lord Castle, Mahomedee, Neptune, Abbotsford, Dowlutpursad. Futtay Moombarruck, Cauderbux Khasin Moombaruck, Gondolier, Kirkman Finlay, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Lady Feversham, Mor, Mahamudy. Doulut Savoy, Mayaram Dayaram, Faize Allum, Barossa, Shah Allum, Kusrovie, Moffatt, Soobrow, Lady Grant, Wm. Sharples, John Bull, Bucephalus, Eleanor Lancaster, Caroline, Romeo, John Knox, Shannon, Maria, Inglis, Sincapore, Pittamber Savoy, Barbara, Earl of Clare, Bombay Castle, Lowjee Family, and Adele.

PORTUGUESE.—Brig Esperanca, and Simplicia.

FRENCH.—Barque Augustus,

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

MAY 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
13th Wednesday	9 8	9 24
14th Thursday	9 45	10 1

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 5TH APRIL.
" *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

May 13—Wednesday.
14—Thursday.—First Battle of Seringapatam 1791.
15—Friday.
16—Saturday.—Full Moon. Battle of Albuera 1811.
17—Sunday.—4th Sunday after Easter.
18—Monday.
19—Tuesday.—{ Dunstan. Dispute at Canton with the Chinese Authorities 1831.

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, May 13, 1840.

THIS day until 5 P. M. a letter bag will be open at Jehangeer Nasserwanjee Wadya's Office, for the *Lady East*, which leaves for London at that hour precisely.

WE are requested by a Native friend to announce to the public, that a Fair will take place at Maha Luxmee on Friday next, and that at 10 P. M., a grand display of Fireworks will be exhibited.

WE are truly happy to observe that the Bank of Bombay have reduced the interest upon Loans on Government Paper from 6 to 5 per cent. This will gain the suffrage of many of our Mercantile readers, and we trust to see its monetary transactions of the Establishment carried on in future as much with a regard to public opinion as the interests of the Proprietors will safely admit.

WE beg to call the attention of our Mercantile friends to an article which we have extracted from "*The Chronicle*" on the Prospectus of the Joint Stock Bank of Asia. We are truly surprized after so much has been written and said on the establishment of a Joint Stock Bank in Bombay, that the proposition seems to have fallen to the ground, and the Bank of Asia is likely to step forward and carry off all the advantages such an institution promises. If there is any real intention of such an establishment, we would strongly urge the Commercial world to bestir itself. A Bank now set afloat might in a short period attain such a position as would preclude the possibility of successful rivalry, even from the Millionares of the great Metropolis. We are aware that numbers of individuals are looking forward most anxiously for the announcement of a Meeting for the promotion of this object, and are ready both with Coin and Credit to back it with all the influence in their power. Why then should there be more delay? A general wish appears to be expressed for such a measure, and many leading Merchants are looked up to, to commence the undertaking. Lord Byron truly says, "*there is nothing so difficult as a beginning except perhaps the end,*" and we should imagine that the capitalists of Bombay feel the truth of the axiom. We know it is not want of money that prevents a move being made, what is it then? We fear apathy, indolence and dislike of innovation, which have too often characterized the Anglo-Indian public, when any measure of paramount interest has been promulgated.

We again blow the trumpet and point to the advancing banners of the Bank of Asia. Let the enemy once get a footing in our Camp, and we may find when too late that inertness has been the cause of the introduction of a competitor, whose superior activity and fresh European energies will paralyze all attempts to equal it in the race of monetary enterprize.

WE have observed two notices in the *Bombay Courier* and *Herald*, of the melancholy accident which happened to the late Mrs. SIMPSON. Though a correction of an account of so lamentable a circumstance can do nothing to alleviate sorrow, generally and deeply felt by every friend, it may be necessary to state what we have been assured was the fact of the case. It appears during the evening ride the

Coachman from some cause or other not yet ascertained fell from the Box. A Gorah Wallah rushed from behind to secure the Horses. All of a sudden he saw his Mistress throw herself from the Carriage, and she was picked up in a state of insensibility, from which she never unhappily recovered, as she fractured the scull from the fall, although no wheel ever went over her head. The Coachman has absconded which speaks volumes for his carelessness.

We should not have alluded to so delicate a subject, if it had not been brought before the public by our contemporaries. But having said so much, we have a tribute to pay to departed worth. It is summed up in a few words, a fond wife, a kind mother, an attached friend, a heart which responded to every claim of compassion, and a disposition generous and hospitable to a degree, the tidings of her melancholy end will be received by many a sorrowful heart, wherever a Civil or Military community exists in the Bombay Presidency.

We have received a second letter from a Correspondent signed "A. S. Block" which we have thought proper to insert as a specimen of the logic and argument of our correspondent. We always thought hitherto that our ignorance that surprise and astonishment were synonymous. We also always believed that the head of a Government Office had a right to appoint such officials under him as he imagined most likely to conduct his business, not only to his own satisfaction, but the interests of Government. We know not what meaning can be attached to the word *invariantably*!! But as our correspondent has asked us if we would publish the names of persons in office legitimately complained against by any man signing his own name, we tell him unhesitatingly, yes Provided the writer made out a good case. We repeat once more we will not be the channel for anonymous attacks under feigned names.

In the obituary which arrived by the Mail this month, we notice the death of Beau Brummel, the once Autocrat of the Exquisites and Monarch of the Dandies. He had like many other great men outlived his reputation. He was the last of a gay and sparkling circle which fluttered around the last Prince of Wales. One of those who with little real talent made impudence supply the place of wit, and managed to browbeat the fashionable world with its own weapon. As his early career had been extravagant, so the close of his life was just removed from poverty. The scanty salary for the nominal duties of a Consul at a French Fishing Town just kept him above want. It is only fair to say that this pittance was a mark of the liberality of his former Prince Hal, whom in the days of revelry he had managed to insult grossly, and this proves that George the 4th was not the implacable man that he has been represented on all occasions. We should imagine that a life of Brummel if he left any data for its compilation would be a curious morceau for the scandalous, and a striking proof of the emptiness of fashion, and the degradation and mortifications to which its votaries are liable to be subjected!

It would appear from *Greenway's Agra Journal* of May 2d, that the Russians have been delayed in their advance on Khiva by snow *nine feet deep*. This is certainly rather ominous, but what signifies snow or impediment of any sort. The Russians are determined to secure a footing in Central Asia, and by fraud or force they will accomplish their design. Look at the whole proceedings of Russia from the time when emerging from Barbarism, she started forth as a great European power. On every side, she has extended her sway! Poland, the Crimea and the Steppes of Tartary have alike sunk beneath the overwhelming power of the Black Eagle. She already hovers over the prostrate Ottoman Empire, and looks with greedy glance towards the British possessions in India, and revels in imagination in the spoils of the East. The characteristic of the Russian peasant is exceeding stubbornessand obstinacy of purpose while as there is no public a blind personal attachment to the Czar supplies the place of a love of liberty and political freedom. It is from the Russian Noble that any change in this unwieldy body Politic is to be apprehended. Immense private fortunes and liberal ideas gathered in their travels among the polished European Nations have made them formidable to their autocrat. Hence the numerous rumours of conspiracies and arrests, which escape to the world now and then, notwithstanding the efforts of Russian Police and Spies.

The power of the Autocrat is only sustained by a reign of Terror—Siberia and the Knout Exile and Death wait on bare suspicion. Even females escape not. A system of espionage pervades the higher classes of Society, and woe be to the luckless wight who utters a liberal sentiment. He is a marked man. The domiciliary visit the Cossack and Sledge, quickly carry him beyond the bounds of civilized life, to wear out in hopeless exile the remainder of his days. That such a power can long exist we much doubt.

Pure Military despotism bears the elements of destruction with in itself. At the death of Alexander an emeute nearly changed the constitution of the empire, and some Russian Cromwell may yet rise to strike off the shackles of his enslaved country, to give liberty to the Serf, and free institutions to his fellow countrymen. Volumes have been written and almost superhuman efforts made to free the Negro from his shackles, but the Russian Serf has for centuries groaned under debasing slavery, and the knout, without exciting regard or sympathy. Crimes of a most revolting nature have been perpetrated by Proprietors of Provinces, of which no authentic accounts have ever reached the public ear, but by distant rumours, as no Press would dare to impeach a Prince or Count of the Empire. We have no doubt that wherever Russia pushes her power, she will enforce the system of slavery, and those among the Native population in this country who are insane enough to wish for a change of Masters, would find the sway of Russia a rod of Iron and a bond of affliction.

Being determined as much as in us lies to point out every measure which may conduce to the health, convenience and amusement of our fellow citizens, we are in the habit of keeping a vigilant eye on all public abuses and nuisances. The other day it so happened that being in a Buggy with a professional friend, he had occasion to make a call in the part of the Town within the Fort which is principally occupied by the Parsees. We then for the first time entered one of these lanes, and we are only surprized that hitherto no contagious disorder has occurred from their pre-eminent filthiness. At this time the driest season of the year, great patches of mud obstructed the ways and from their appearance, we should suppose that the Scavenger never visits these parts of the Fort. If any of the Bench are passing that way, we respectfully recommend them just to take a glance at this quarter before the next meeting of the Majesty's Justices, as we imagine that Europeans rarely if ever visit it.

Dr. Southwood Smith in an admirable report on the prevalence of fever in London, states "that the main sources of fever are in a few crowded districts, such as Bethnal Green, White Chapel, Holborn, &c." What would he say if he were to visit this corner of Bombay of which we are speaking? He then goes on to say "that one of the direct means of reducing the evils arising from the insalubrious state of large Towns, consists in the enforcement of simple regulations of the Police. "Streets should be "widened, obstructions to the free course of "the atmosphere removed, the Drainage and "Sewerage rendered perfect, and the accumu"lation of animal and vegetable substances "not be allowed to infect the air with their "pestilent exhalations, a building Act should "be framed calculated to effect improvements "of a salutary nature, which should be strict"ly enforced within a certain distance of "every large Town."

Mr. Farr says "the Mortality of Cities in "England and Wales is high, but it might be "immeasurably reduced; a good general sys"tem of sewers, the intersection of dense crowd"ed districts by wide streets &c. would "probably diminish the annual deaths by "several thousands, prevent many years of "sickness, and add several years to the lives "of the entire population of the great Cities "of the Empire. All classes of the commu"nity are directly interested in the adoption "of such measures for the epidemics whether "Influenza, Typhus or Cholera, Small Pox, "Scarlatina or Measles, which arise at one "end of a Town, *do not stay there*, and thus "diseases are traced from unhealthy to heal"thy quarters, and emanate from the centre "of Cities to surrounding villages and remote "dwellings." We have quoted at length as we consider every part of these remarks to apply particularly to our own city. Asiatics though generally clean in person are not so in their habits. Any filth is thrown down at the door, and if neither the Scavenger, Pariah Dog or Vulture carry it off, why there it may remain putrifying the air, and becoming a fruitful cause of fever and pestilence. The district which has called forth these remarks is situated between the Church and Bazaar Gates, and in the rear of the Houses which look out upon Rampart Row, and we only ask any one to proceed thither and satisfy himself that our remarks are neither superfluous nor uncalled for.

Indian Intelligence.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

LATE NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

(*From Greenway's Agra Journal, May 2.*)

It will be seen by the following extract of a letter from Jellalabad, that the Russians are unable to advance upon Khiva, in consequence of the snow—an impediment which every day will lessen. It is not, however, probable that Russia will be very active in movement during the present season. The troops now on their march can only be viewed as the vanguard of a larger force, without which it is not likely that operations on a large scale will be undertaken. It is rumoured in the continental Journals that Russia was preparing a large force, of all arms, to follow in the wake of General Perowski's army.

"*Jellalabad 15th April*, 1840.

"We have lately had numerous reports from Cabul with regard to the Russians. The Politicals there seem to be in a great fright about them. However, last evening a letter was received from Abbott, who is at Khiva, in which he states they had not arrived there, but were obstructed by the snow, which was nine feet deep; so I fancy we have little to fear this year at least. The Gilzies are up, so the troops returning to Cabul will most likely have a little business to do. As to the country being settled, that is quite out of the question—it will require another generation to see that.

"The weather here is delightful. The remains of the 1st European Regiment and the 48th N. I. leave this on the 20th, for a place called Kadjur, about four marches from this to the south, and close to the hills. The rest of the troops go to Cabul with the Shah. The first column moves on the 20th, the second on the 21st, and so on."

CABUL.

A letter from Cabul of the 7th April states, that on the afternoon of that day a young sepoy of the 35th N. I. shot one of his comrades dead. No cause for the act is assigned. H. M. 13th Light Infantry remains at Cabul, the rains had not ceased there, but the weather was mild and pleasant.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

(*From the Agra Ukhbar, April 30.*)

We have in our paper of this day published a Memorial to the Court of Directors, by Dr. Burnes, of the Bombay Establishment, relating chiefly to the emoluments attached to extra medical charges, but also including a variety of other grievances, under which the Medical Department have long laboured. It would appear that the present paltry mode of remunerating Medical Officers for the discharge of extra proportional duty, had called forth the remonstrances of some of the Bombay Brethren, as on the 19th April 1839, the Lerds of Leaden Hall-street indited a paragraph in a letter to the address of their "*loving friend;*" the Governor of Bombay, informing him, that they had no wish to save money for the state at the cost of these Medical Servants, and directed that, when one Medical Officer did the duty of another, he should be paid at the same rate as the person for whom he was acting. Let any one read the para. and say if it is possible to doubt its meaning. But it would seem that the Council of Bengal with his Honor the Deputy Governor at their head, found means of arriving at a different conclusion and of diverting the few drops of bounty which by some singular chance were intended to fall on the Medical Service. The Court declare they do not wish to save by the temporary vacancy of Medical charges but the Council, no doubt deeply versed in India honor's mystic lore, find out with an ingenuity which would not do discredit to Messrs. Dodson and Fog or the Military Lawyer of the *Englishman*; that the Hon. Court mean something very different from what any ordinary person would suppose, and that though they say they do not wish to *save*, that they really do mean to perform that operation and have only taken the trouble to state what no one ever doubted viz. that a man without a charge, after he received one as a temporary measure, may draw his full allowances. The thing was already well understood and voted on, and—but probably the Council saw reason to doubt their own eyes, and mistrust their own judgment, when they found their masters destowing one crumb of liberality on their Medical Servants. A zeal for saving the public purse is highly commendable, especially in those who share so liberally of its contents; yet perhaps a little justice mixed with economy, might tend to serve the state as creditably as distorting the meaning of words, to the injury of a large class of hard-working, unpaid public Servants.

Dr. Burnes has given several instances of the absurdity of paying extra charges by head money, and many others might be adduced, if necessary. Not long ago a Regiment passing through Agra, left 180 sick, many of them in a dangerous state. The Surgeon to whose care they were committed toiled night and day, and received about 18 rupees a month. A nurse in a poor house or jail would have spurned such a pittance, but yet this pitiful *dole* is considered a fit remuneration for many anxious hours, passed in an occupation of all others the most harrassing. We believe we are not mistaken in stating, that for attendance on the wives and children of European Soldiers absent on Field Service not one anna is authorized. The other grounds of complaint brought forward in the Memorial are just, and clearly expressed, and did our time and space permit, we should say something on each. We trust we may soon have another opportunity of writing on these points, as we cannot suppose that the Bengal Medicos will suffer their Bombay Brothers to fight the battle single-handed. Agra used to take the start on such occasions, and as we can now make a respectable muster of the faculty, let us hope that an Agra Memorial may appear in our columns, at no distant day.

MADRAS.

HEALTH OF H. M. TROOPS.

Can it be possible that there are any persons holding public Military situations, who deprecate the praiseworthy exertions now making by the Medical Officers of H. M. Service to get the Quarters of the Royal Troops improved for the better preservation of their health and the interest of the State?

We understand that there are those who approve highly of the site and construction of the Barracks at Bellary, and declare them quite good enough for H. M. Soldiers; although they are placed under the influence of the reflected heat of a huge granite rock and of a 10 feet high compound wall at the distance of only 16 yards from the Verandahs; at the same time that these Barracks are too narrow to admit of table and forms, with low roofs, and narrow open Verandahs; and are fitted only with solid doors, and window shutters without either venetians or glass?

There are perhaps those also whose knowledge has not kept pace with the march of intellect in Europe, who will maintain that the Barracks and Guard Houses at Cannanore and Trichinopoly are sufficiently well adapted for the prevention of fatal sickness among H. M. Troops in those climates! Such ignorance we should conceive to be culpable! It is understood that some posing questions have come out from home, which are not to be smothered by prejudiced Officials, but must be referred to competent Committees; and we entertain a strong notion that a change will soon come over the face of the European Sick Returns in this quarter. The escape of the Royal Troops from Cholera, or great sickness of any kind by the improved management adopted subsequent to the unfortunate marches of the Detachment of Recruits of the "King's Own" and 39th Regiments and 13th Light Dragoons, is a circumstance which ought to arrest the attention of the Commander in Chief, the Quarter Master General, and the Medical Department; and it unquestionably points out the expediency of instituting a scrupulous investigation upon every occasion where sickness and mortality occur to a conspicuous extent in any Regiment or Detachment; the same as is ordered on Commanders of Ships of war when their vessels are lost; when it would appear whether the blame should be thrown upon those in Command, for not keeping up proper discipline, or not observing orders given; or whether upon the Staff authorities for not furnishing those in the Military and Medical charges with such instructions as may have been necessary for their proper guidance.

When the destructive diseases of tropical climates once gain footing in a Regiment or Army, the devastation they occasion is melancholy to contemplate; and when their formidable nature is contrasted with the limited powers of medicine, we see in the most striking point of view, how much more success in diminishing them depends upon prevention, than upon trusting to means of cure.

We are happy to observe that Sir Thomas McMahon has issued some salutary orders at Bombay for the reduction of European Guards, and rumour says that Sir Hugh Gough has proposed a considerate plan to the Madras Government on the same important subject.—*United Service Gazette, May 1.*

Europe an Intelligence.

Debates and Proceedings in Parliament

THE CORN-LAWS.

Mr. Villiers was prevented by indisposition from bringing forward his motion in the House of Commons on Tuesday, according to his notice: but on Wednesday evening, though still very unwell, he appeared in his place and moved,

"That the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the Act 9th George IV. regulating the importation of foreign grain."

In the opening of his speech, Mr. Villiers apologized for the postponement which had arisen from his indisposition; an excuse which he might still plead, but fearing that it might occasion inconvenience to some who expected the discussion this week, he determined at all events to delay it no longer—

"This, however," said Mr. Villiers, only adds to the many considerations that now present themselves to my mind for deeply regretting that it is still in my hands to make this proposition to the House. This question is now assuming a very serious aspect; it is engaging the attention as it is affecting the interest of the great mass of the people; and, whatever the House may think, questions of this character, bearing as they do upon the commerce, employment, and condition of the people, outweigh every other, in the interest which excites among them. I wish, therefore, it was in the hands of those who had more power to do ijustice to the question, and still more with those who had power to do justice to the people."

He had hoped that the landowners, in consideration of the deep distress now pervading and bearing down the productive part of the population, would have given some sign of an intention to relax the rigours of the Corn-law: but three months of the session had passed away, and not a whisper of such an intention had been heard. On the countrary, the same querulous note had been sounded in another place respecting agitation, and the same ill-placed and haughty observations on the subject of it; while in the House of Commons an attempt had been made to procure something like evidence in favour of the Corn-laws, by petitions which rather proved the influence of the landlords on their tenantry and dependents. Notwithstanding these indications of determination to oppose his motion, he called upon the House of Commons to review the grounds on which it had been decided last session that the Corn-laws worked well,—a bold conclusion, as he thought, to pronounce then, but which it would require greater boldness to repeat; though he was aware that there were people who talked of the laws not so much as a necessary evil, but as conferring a positive advantage on the community. It seemed almost a mockery of those whom they were elected to represent, to produce arguments and facts in proof of the proposition that abundance of the prime essential of life gave a greater command over the other necessaries of life, whilst dearness and scarcity deteriorated the condition of all. But it was necessary to perform the task, as a sort of mystery had been thrown around the question, which many were beginning only to comprehend in its simplicity.

He proceeded to review the history of Corn-law legislation; the main object of which was to limit the quantity of corn imported from aboard so as to maintain a high price at home. There had been three attempts to settle the Corn-qnostion—in 1804, in 1815, and 1828. The first bill was obtained by Mr. Western on a statement that if foreign corn were allowed to come in, our lands would go out of cultivation, and the peasantry thrown out of employment: but from the passing of that bill to the conclusion of the war the ports were never closed, and yet the rent of land advanced 300 per cent. The bill of 1815 was introduced in order to keep the price of corn as high when the currency was sound with bank-notes redeemable in specie, as during the period of depreciation and the Bank Restriction Act: that law was carried amidst the curses of the people, and expired without support from its original friends. Then came the law of 1828, with its sliding scale; and though some thought it worked well, he was satisfied that it had produced nothing but evil. It was injurious to the agriculturist, the cultivator of the soil; between whom and the owner of the land there was not a community or identity of interest—

"There was no more necessary connexion between the agriculturist and the landowner than between the owner of a house and the business which was carried on in that house. No one would think of confounding the owner of the house with the trade which was carried on business with his banker of whom he might borrow money. There was the same distinction between them as there was between the manufacturer and the person of whom he purchased the raw material. There interests were perfectly distinct."

It was necessary to keep this distinction in view throughout the discussion, although it was usual to talk of agriculturists, as if under that common term were included the landowner, farmer, and labourer—

"If the agriculturists were able to legislate as they could wish, they would doubtless say what any other capitalist would say, Give me such laws as will insure me the return of my capital which I expect—as will enable me to make my calculation certain, that I may not engage in any undertaking as to the result of which there can be any doubt. That is what any other capitalist would doubtless say, and the agricultural capitalist would doubtless say the same. The present Corn-law holds out to the agriculturist a promise of this kind. It promises him a certain price for the produce of his capital; it promises him a certain return, and assures him of the price he expects; and the question now is how far this law has realized these expectations which it has raised. The first fact which I have to observe upon is, that since the passing of the Corn-law there has been every variation in the price of produce. The agriculturists have experienced great distress; and this at least seems to lead to the conclusion that the law has not averted the evil anticipated. The next question is, whether the law has not caused the

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

evil? And I think that can be demonstrated; and I collect the proof from the agriculturists themselves. It seems to me that it has been a great omission in the previous discussion upon this subject, that they have not referred to the evidence collected by this House from agriculturists. The fact is, that there have been few discussions on this subject, and those who had been opposed to the law had been only eager to show the injustice of the law generally, and little attention was paid to this evidence; but there has been a great body of evidence collected in this House under circumstances which compel us to give credit to it, towhich the attention of the public ought to be particularly directed; and I do say, that if there is any conclusion to which a candid inquirer can arrive from reading that evidence, it must be that the Corn-law has been a positive evil to the agriculturists; it has grossly deceived them, and caused them the greatest distress."

Here Mr. Villiers read copious extracts from the evidence given before the Committee onAgriculture in 1836 in support of his proposition, that the Corn-laws had not only failed to avert distress from tenants, but had increased their embarrassment and losses, by tempting them to promise rents which prices subsequently did not justify. Hehad the testimony ofthe Speaker tothis fact; for the Speaker, who took an active part in the Committee of 1836, had stated in an able address to his constituents, that the Corn-laws had misled him in the cultivation of his land, and induced him to expect higher prices than had beenobtained. Experience had taught the farmers to withdraw capital from the cultivation of wheat; and the consequences had been fluctuation of prices and scarcity. Either the farmer was ruied or the public was injured. Landowners might derive a temporary benefit from the law; but as their well being could not be separated from that of the rest of the community, they would eventually suffer with the mass of the people. All the landlords however, were not of the same opinion—

"I am not one of those who indiscriminately denounce the whole copy of landed proprietors in this country. Quite the contrary. There are many men of great intelligence among that body—high-minded men, men of liberal feelings and sentiments—who think it is not to their interest to maintain this law. Some also there are who consider that the maintenance of the law is decidedly to their interest, and yet who will not maintain it. Therefore I do not join in wholesale denunciations against that class. But I think that much blame and responsibility rest upon those landed proprietors who are interested in the maintenance of the law and yet throw obstacles in the way of any change; for I think a certain number of landed proprietors where to rise in their places in this and the other House, and admit that the time had come for a change, I believe that there is not a single farmer, from one end of the country to the other, who would not fearlessly assent to the change. Therefore I say that not all, but some of the landlords, are to blame for obstructing anychange; and I do not think that I am unjust or unreasonable in fixing upon those persons the whole blame and responsibility of the consequences of maintaining the law."

Some of these consequences were visible in the miserable condition of agricultural labours. It had been described as a great advantage of the Corn-law that it kept the mass of the people in employment, and that labourers were best off when food was dear: but Mr. Villiers hardly expected to hear these assertions repeated—

"In the evidence I have referred to, there is hardly a witness who does not state that agricultural labourers had never been so well off as when the prices are low; and the farmers themselves say that they never knew the agricultural labourers so prosperous as when was wheat. at 36s. If an inquiry were to be instituted by this House, could the farmers say with truth that the labourers are in a prosperous condition now? No human being can be produced to say that the agricultural labourers are now in a happy and flourishing state. This is a most important fact, as tending to show that agricultural labourers are never so well off as in the times when food is low. But there is other evidence which tends to indicate their true condition at present. For example, never since there has been the power of emogration have there been so many applications to the Government from persons wishing to emigrate, and those persons agricultural labourers. Accordding to the return, there were 62,000 last year, consesting principally of shepherds, carters, and persons of that class from the agricultural districts. Now, if these men got employment in consiquence of our Corn-laws why are they not content? But as they donot, they do simply that which it was most natural and in the order of things they should do: nothing that they could obtain no employment for their industry in this country, they go from the farm-house to the poor-house, and from the poor-house to the state to convey them from their country; and if you will not allow the produce of other land to come to them, you must send them to the land where the food is produced."

It had been alleged that if all other arguments in defence of the Corn-laws were refuted, the case of Ireland still remained—that for the benefit of Ireland those laws ought to be maintained. Now of all the unreasonable pretences for refusing to alter the Corn-laws, this seemed to Mr. Villiers the most unreasonable—

"Ireland, that since 1832 has sent us gradually a less and less supply—Ireland, where the poor people cannot consume wheat, where they are too poor to consume it—Ireland, where landlords have a larger share of the produce for rent than in any other country, and absent themselves more from their country than proprietors in any other part of Europe!—why, there is no country which would be so materially benefited by abandoning the cultivation of wheat—no country would derive so much advantage from the prosperity of the manufactures of this country as Ireland. Whenever our manufactures have been prosperous there has been a demand for Irish labour and Irish produce. I should like to know whether Ireland will not be in a new situation, now obliged to support her own poor, if the manufactures of England decline, and no longer require Irish labour. That is a question for English landlords to consider. There is evidence given by every witness before the Agricultural Committee, that the Irish soil is not suited to the cultivation of wheat. The conclusion from the Irish evidence is, that wherever Irish cultivation has prospered, it has been by abandoning the cultivation of wheat, and devoting the soil to other purposes. If I thought the present law was for the real interest of Ireland, that consideration would have great weight with me; but when I see the evidence, and when I listen to the opinions of persons of great weight in the sister country, denouncing the Corn-law as fatal to Ireland—I allude more particularly to Mr. Sharman Crawford and the honourable Member for Dublin, gentlemen disagreeing in some respects, but agreeing in reprobating the Corn-law as making land dear, and repressing manufacturing industry—when I see this, I say, I cannot think that the consideration of Ireland should weigh with me in discussing the subject of the English Corn-law."

He thought he had said enough to show the injurious operation of the Corn-laws on the agriculturist, and he would proceed to show how they affected the community at large. With this view, he referred to a work entitled *Fluctuation of Currency, Commerce, and Manufactures*, by a Mr. Wilson—

"Mr. Wilson takes as the basis of his calculation, what the public pay for their food in this country; and he then takes the average of the last seven years of prices of wheat, which he finds to be 52s. a quarter. He then adopts the general estimate of the present consumption of wheat in this country, which is sixteen millions of quarters We then get the price which the people pay for their food; which will ameunt to 41,600,000l. That is the average cost which the population pay for wheat. It follows as a consequence, that whatever the people pay more or less than that sum is so much more loss or gain to the community. It therefore becomes interesting to observe what it is that the public have had to pay in past years, and are paying at the present time, more or less than that sum. Mr. Wilson refers to the price of food at different periods. For instance: in 1834, the total cost of wheat was 36,933,333l., while the total cost of foreign wheat was 101,750l.; in 1835, the total cost of wheat was 31,400,000l., and of the latter 34,654l.; in 1836, of the former 38,800,000l., of the latter 51,177l.; in 1837, 41,666,000l., and of the latter 499,430l.; in 1838,51,663,000l.,and of the latter 4,594,014l.; in 1839, 53,533,000l., and the latter 7,515,800l. This shows, that during the last three years, we have nationally spent in wheat 45,733,000l. more than in the three preceding years, and paid the sum of 12,420,000l. more in the latter than the former period for foreign wheat. Perhaps it will be better to take the two last years as illustrating the position more clearly. In the beginning of the year 1838, we find the price of wheat is at the average 52s.; in the autumn of the same year it suddenly rose to 75s., being a little more than 20s. a quarter higher. Therefore, taking the consumption at sixteen millions, the country was, in September 1838, called upon to pay 300,000l. a week more for food than they paid in the preceding six months. That is a sudden abstraction of capital and income to that amount which, under existing arrangements, was finding useful and convenient employment elsewhere."

This writer had placed in different columns, in a tabular form, the amount of the additional sum paid for wheat, the amount of the bullion in the Bank of England, the amount of deposits in the Bank, and the amount paid for foreign wheat—

"It appears from this table that there is an exact correspondence between the additional amount we have been obliged to pay for food imported from abroad, the additional price we have paid for food, and the amount of bullion and deposits in the Bank of England—a connexion so close that it is impossible not to believe it to be necessary. We find that, as we import more and more from abroad, the bullion in the Bank decreases. From 1817 to the present time, whenever we have been obliged to pay for food, there has been a gradual decline in the bullion and deposits. The sinking of the deposits seems to indicate that the community suffer from the increase of payment for their food."

A contraction of the currency had immediately followed an obstruction of bullion and diminution of deposits; and that evil, therefore, of which all men; and mercantile classes particularly, complained, was to be traced to the operation of the Corn-laws. He would now show how the mercantile interests had been affected by these circumstances. Although the exports of manufactured articles had increased, the home consumption had been reduced. The home market had failed, and goods had been sent abroad and sold at a loss to provide the means of meeting engagements in this country—

In the year 1838, the cotton-wool exported in a manufactured state amounted to 369,000,000 pounds, in 1839 to 332,000,000 pounds; the deficiency between the two years amounting to about 7,000,000 pounds. The cotton-wool consumed at home in manufactured goods amounted in 1838 155,000,000 pounds, and in 1839 to 122,000,000 pounds; showing a deficiency of about 33,000,000 pounds, a deficiency equal to the increase in the exports of manufactured goods. The home consumption of wool is in the year 1838 was 56,000,000 pounds, in 1839 it was 53,000,000 pounds; showing a decrease in one year of 300,000 pounds; while on the other hand the woollen goods exported in 1838 amounted to 6,000,000 pounds, and in 1839 to 6,600,000 pounds, being an increase in exports of 600,000 pounds. Again, in flax the exports in 1838 amounted to 1,600,000 pounds, in 1839 to 1,200,000 pounds, being a decrease of 395,000 pounds. With respect to the articles of silk, in the quantity taken into home consumption there was a deficiency last year as compared with 1838 of 129,000 pounds. Hardware, and all other articles contributory to the above staple manufactures, had in like manner greatly fallen off in the home consumption. On the whole, the returns showed, that while the home consumption had greatly fallen off, there had been a considerable increase in the amount of the exports of manufactured goods. From that increase of exports some persons inferred that the country had been prosperous; but he should only wish those persons to consult any one of their manufacturing friends on the subject, and ask him whether the increase of exports was a sure indication of the prosperity of the country, or whether it arose from the manner in which business was now done in this country, namely, that when the manufacturers could not dispose of their goods at home, they made consignments of them abroad.

On looking to the revenue returns, he found that the more that was paid for bread, the less was paid for other things. The following table of duties paid on hops, malt, soap, and spirits, in 1838 and in 1839, indicated the decrease in the consumption of those articles—

Hops in 1838	£293,343	in 1839 £280,079
Malt	5,211,798	4,845,948
Soap	1,047,515	782,933
Spirits	5,451,792	5,442,477

He availed himself of the testimony of Mr. Jones Loyd in support of his opinion that the Corn-laws aggravated the evils of bad harvests. In a recent pamphlet Mr. Loyd spoke of—

"The succession of two bad harvests in a country afflicted with laws which render such an occurrence peculiarly oppressive to the community, and by a peculiar felicity in mischief contrive to make monetary derangement, and consequently commercial pressure, the inevitable accompaniment of the misfortune of the seasons. The poison of impolicy is thus thrown into the fiendish cauldron of injustice,

For a charm or powerful trouble.
Like a hell broth to boil and bubble."

Now this was the opinion of a gentleman as cautious and careful as he was enlightened and able, and who was probably the possessor of more property of every description, not only in money but in land, than any of those who would take part in this discussion.

The lamentable effect of a stoppage of demand for manufactures, coupled with a high price of provisions, was manifest in the distress of the manufacturing population. The result of inquires made a few weeks since at Bolton, showed, that during the last twelve months, 95,000*l.* less than formerly had been paid in the cotton milliss; that many milles had been stopped; that except two, all were working short time; that 1,125 houses, of which 50 were shops, were untenanted; that auction-sales of furniture and stock ecurred daily; scores of families were without bedding, crowded in miserable rooms and cellars underground, receiving pittances of sixpence and a shilling a day from the parish officers. In Wolverhampton, Brimingham, and other maunfacturing towns, distress to the same extent existed; and when that distress was caused by a law, Mr. Villiers fell justified in calling upon the Legislature to alter the law—

The people were suffering from high prices. Lower the price of provisions, and relief would be immediately extended to them. It was notorious that this country was largely a the United Statess of America; that many orders were sent here from that country which the people could not execute, because the debt was not discharged. America had a large amount of flour in bond in this country which the people could not touch. Release that flour, and the bills of the manufactures would be paid, the orders paid, the orders from America would be given to the people now starving and executed, andinstant employment would be in a destitute and wretched condition in all parts of the country. Was it then unreasonable, under such a state of circumstances, to ask the Legislature to interfere? Not only could they give instant relief, butthey could, by abolishing these laws, effect that which the country required—namely, the extension of its commerce and the removal of all retraints which now pressed upon it and cramped the energies of the people.

He referred to the evidence collected by Dr. Bowring, and to Mr. Poulett Thomson's speech delivered last year, for proof that the Corn-laws prevented a valuable commerce with the North of Europe and South America, and that their mischievous operation had been very extensive.

The state of the revenue had required much attention. How was the deficiency to be supplied?

Whilst the present Corn-laws continued in force, and whilst the price of provisions remained so high, it was absolutely impossible that one single farthing in the shape of additional taxation could be wrung from the people. For his own part, he saw no probability of a reduction of price for the next eighteen months,—believing, from the best information he could obtain upon the subject, that the next harvest would be no better than the last. Then, what were the prospects of trade? It seemed to him, that as long as the Corn-laws continued, the only resource to which they could turn was a tax upon property. In the year 1830 the country was in somewhat the same situation as at present. The price of food was very high, and the productive classes were in a bad state. Mr. Huskisson, in viewing the state of the country, the manner in which the revenue was collected, the mode of taxation, and the prospect which they had, made a most able (and it was his last) speech upon the state of the nation. It was to this effect: that if things were to go on as they did—if they were to go on to collect the same amount of revenue, and if trade did not improve—they would have no other alternative but that of imposing a tax on property. He called the attention of the House to the following facts: The more general considerations to which I now claim the attention of the House are those—First, that no other country in Europe has so large a proportion of its taxation bearing directly upon the incomes of labour and productive capital. Secondly, that in no other country of the same extent—I think I might say in none of five times the extent of this kingdom—is there so large a mass of income belonging to those classes who do not directly employ it in bringing forth the produce of labour. Thirdly, that no other country has so large a proportion of its taxation mortgaaged: in proportion to the amount of that mortgge are we interested in any measure which without injustice to the mortgege, would tend to lessen the absolute burden of the mortgage. Fourthly, that from no other country in the world does so large a proportion of the class not engaged in production (including many of the wealthy) spend their incomes in foreign parts: I know I may be told that by taking that income you run the risk of driving them to withdraw their capital altogether. My answer is, first, that ninety-nine out of every hundred of these absentees have no such command over the souce of their incomes; secondly, that the danger is now of another and more alarming description—that of the productive capitals of this country being transferred to other countries, where they would be secure of a more profitable return. The relief of industry is the remedy against that danger. Thus far Mr. Huskisson: Mr. Villiers could not conceive that the people of this country would tolerate any tax but a property-tax. It was utterly impossible to improve the revenue but by such a tax.

In conclusion, Mr. Villiers called upon the House to pause before they rejected his motion. He certainly admired the bold injustice of Mr. Heathcote, who had announced his intention of moving a direct negative, more than the insidious proceeding of Mr. Plume; but before either proposition were adopted, he hoped Members would ask themselves what they could gain by such conduct. By staving off a settlement of the question, they would bring the middle and the working classes into hearty union, and the distress which ensued would be laid to the door of ever one who voted against the motion for inquirity.

Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND followed seconded Mr. Villiers, in a long speech. He called particular attention to the progress of the feeling against the Corn-laws among different classes of society! he had presented pititions from Ripon, from Doncaster, and the ten surrounding parishes of Doncaster—places which have never petitioned against the Corn—laws before He dwelt upon the injurious effects of the system upon the manufacturers of yorkshire and Lancashire! supporting his statement by illustrative facts and figures.

BANK OF ASIA.

(*From Galignani's Messenger, April* 4.)

We observe by the prospectus of the "Bank of Asia" that it is proposed to extend the joint stock system of banking to the vast and fertile regions which Great Britain possesses on the continent of Asia and on its adjacent islands and coasts; and we understand that a very large proportion of the intended capital, being £2,000,000 sterling, in 20,000 shares of £100 each, has been already subscribed. The parties whose names appear as the promoters of the scheme are highly influential. The field intended for their operations is a wide and splendid one, exceeding upwards of half a million square miles of fertile territory, and containing a population of more than one hundred million of inhabitants, free to carry on mercantile intercourse with China, Tartary, Persia, Sinde, Arabia, Africa, Birmah, Siam, Australia, and the rich islands of the Pacific and Great Southern Ocean. The seat of government of the bank is to be the British metropolis, with branches at the Presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Agra, at Ceylon, and at Sincapore. At present there are only four public banks in British India, two at Calcutta, one at Agra, and one at Madras, with an available capital under two millions, and having little intercourse with England. Money is worth from 12 to 24 per cent. per annum, and the consumption of British manufactures does not average six pence per head per annum. It is intended to apply for a charter from the Crown but the promoters ask for no exclusive privileges, nothing beyond the usual powers of suing and being sued, and limited responsibility. A charter of that description has been lately granted to the "Bank of Australasia." We learn, however, that the Chamber of Commerce, or the merchants of Glasgow, have petitioned the Board of Trade, praying that the Bank of Asia may be suppressed, or the charter refused, on the ground of its being a monopoly likely to interfere with their Indian business. We have not heard whether the court of directors have signified their sentiments as to the line of conduct which they mean to pursue.—(Chronicle.)

THE TORIES AND THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

(*From Galignani's Messenger, April* 6.)

The Tories owe a debt of hatred to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. This is not surprising. The private virtues of the Duke of Sussex form a strong contrast to the vices which disfigured and debased the princely dignity of those of his brothers whom the Tories most delighted to honour. His patriotic principles, held firmly and avowed openly when the Court was hermetically sealed against the entrance of any who ventured to be honest in the cause of the people in those bad times, also provoked the vengeance of the ruling faction, who succeeded in estranging from him the affections of, first his father, and ubsequently of his brother, who next occupied the throne. The Duke of Sussex was, in effect proscribed for his private and public worth. Several years since, and shortly after the death of Lady Augusta Murray, the Duke of Sussex was married by banns to Lady Cecilia Underwood. This union was at the time matter of notoriety; and although the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act prevented the marriage from being recognized at Court, it was, except within the palace on state occasions, treated by all the connexions of his Royal Highness with the respect due to such an engagement. The lady accompanied the royal duke on his visits, and was herself visited by ladies of the highest birth and the most spotless reputation. The Royal Marriage Act has ever been extensively regarded as a measure of doubtful state policy; and as opposed equally to reason and religion. It originated, as is generally known, in the disapprobation of George III. to the marriages of his brothers, the Duke of Cumberland and the Duke of Gloucester, the former of whom had married Mrs. Horton and the latter Lady Waldegrave, neither of whom were received at Court. A message from the Crown to both Houses of arliament claimed in behalf of the Sovereign *in loco parentis* to the whole of the Royal Family, the right of interfering to prevent any descendants of the late King (Geo. II.) from contracting marriage without the previous consent of his Majesty or his successors; but such descendants being above 25 years of age, on giving the privy Council 12 months previous notice, after the expiration of that time, unless both Houses of Parliament within that time express their disapprobation, may marry without such consent of the Sovereign. The debates which took place in Parliament on this most extraordinary demand of the Crown, in the several stages of the bill, show the light in which it was regarded by some of the ablest statesmen of that day; whose predictions of its unhappy effects on the happiness and morals of the Royal Family were unhappily for themselves and the nation; but too awfully and exactly fulfilled in the case of several of the sons of the monarch who demand-

ed and obtained the sanction of Parliament to so dangerous a measure. In the case of the Duke of Sussex it would have been vain to have sought either from his father or brother, Geo. IV., a relaxation of the stringent prohibition. The pleasure which the ruling faction would have derived from advising the sovereign to withhold his consent was sufficient to deter his Royal Highness from making the application. The scene has, happily for him, and happily for the nation undergone a change. Her Majesty's accession to the throne, and the ascendancy of councillors different from those who were wont to surround it, either by virtue of their office, or who obtained access to the Royal ear by an influence which render their advice irresponsible, though equally and more availing, has obtained that for the Duke of Sussex, and the lady to whom his Royal Highness has long been married, the happiness of having their solemn contract recognised by the Court as it is doubtless, ratified in heaven. As a preliminary step, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to raise to the dignity of a Duchess, by the title of Duchess of Inverness the lady Cecelia Underwood. We are spared the necessity of entering upon any explanation or defence of the Duke of Sussex from the atrocious falsehoods which party malice has deemed it expedient to concoct with reference to that marriage, and its results, by the following clear and satisfactory statement of facts, of which we can vouch for the accuracy :—

"The connection between his Royal Highness and Lady Augusta took place when his Royal Highness had but just completed his twentieth year, and it continued for eight years. At the expiration of that time a separation took place (we purposely abstain from any allusion to the causes which produced it) upon terms arranged by mutual friends It was one of the terms of the separation that his Royal Highness should pay certain debts contracted by Lady Augusta, and should secure to her annual allowances, as well for her own support as for the maintenance and education of her two children In pursuance of this arrangement his Royal Highness in the year 1806 paid £29,000 in discharge of lady Augusta's debts ; and to the day of her death he quarterly paid to her the allowances agreed upon to the amount of nearlys £3,000 a year. On the death of lady Augusta the allowances of Sir Augustus D'Este was doubled ; that of Mdlle. D'Este quadrupled ; and for the use of Mdlle. D'Este his Royal Highness has, up to the present time, provided at his own expense a carriage, horses, and servants. Both Sir Augustus and Mdlle. D'Este expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the provision made for them Thus much for the repudiation by his Royal Highness of Lady Augusta as his wife and the abandonment of their children. The sufficiency of the marriage is a question of law—a question which his Royal Highness has neither raised nor contested ; while the marriage itself is a fact which his Royal Highness has never either evaded or denied. Can falsehood be farther exposed? Can honour and generosity be made more apparent ?"

We may add to the above clear and succinct history of the Duke of Sussex's connection with Lady Augusta Murray, that they were remarried by banns, according to the forms of the Church of England, at St. George's Hanover Square. So anxious was the Duke of Sussex that his marriage with Lady Augusta Murray should be ratified by law, that he proposed to resign whatever claims he might possess as a member of the Royal Family, on condition that the marriage should not be disturbed. The application was refused. Proceedings were taken to annul it in the Ecclesiastical Court, as being contrary to the Royal Marriage Act ; and Lady Augusta, upon the sentence of the Court being published, separated from his Royal Highness, and passed the remainder of her life in retirement. Her Ladyship, who under the sign-mannual in 1806 took the name of D'Ameland, and was created a Countess of the Hanoverian kingdom, died at Rome in 1830.—(GLOBE.)

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY.

The great Corn debate closed last night—but not with a division on Mr. Villiers's motion! The House adjourned without coming to any vote ; the whole discussion fell to the ground like a dropped order, and cannot be renewed except by a fresh notice. We proceed to explain how this ludicrous result was brought about.

The debate was opened by Mr. Brotherton ; who, with Mr. Greg, and Mr. John Parker, advocated Repeal. The speakers on the other side were Mr. Vernon Harcourt Mr. Ormsby Gore, Mr. George Wilbraham, Mr. Benett, and Sir Robert Peel. When Sir Robert sat down, Mr. Warburton moved "That the *debate* be now adjourned." The House divided—

For the motion.....	129
Against it.....	245
Majority against adjourning the debate...	116

Mr. Warburton then moved "That this House do now adjourn." The Speaker put the question ; the Conservatives amidst loud cheers and laughter shouted "Aye," and the motion was carried. No day having been fixed for the renewal of the debate, there is an end of it. Thus, Mr. Warburton's Parliamentary tactics were turned upon himself and his friends.

Of last night's discussion little needs be said. The Members who preceded Sir Robert Peel delivered dry, matter-of-fact speeches, on their respective sides of the question The Conservative leader was, of course, more elaborate and effective. He dealt with the three principal arguments of the Corn-law Repealers after the following fashion. First—drain of bullion and monetary derangement : he denied that they were attributable entirely to the Corn-laws ; and quoted the manifesto of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Smith's pamphlet, to show that the leading Corn-law Repealers themselves ascribed the difficulties in the currency to the mismanagement of the Bank. Second—fluctuations of price : by skilful arrangement of figures, Sir Robert endeavoured to prove that there had not been any great fluctuations under the present scale of duties ; under any circumstances there must be variations of price in an article the production of which was affected by change of seasons. Third—depression of manufactures and commerce : on this point Sir Robert professed to be extremely anxious ; "he felt that our main strength as a nation, and our position in the scale of nations, depended upon the maintenance of our manufacturers ;" the manufacturers were "the landowners' best friends ; and the manufactures of the country, not the Corn-laws were the main element of their prosperity and of the value of their land." With these opinions, Sir Robert was glad to find that the export-trade of the country was increasing, and that the increase mainly consisted of manufactured goods. Last year the manufacturers complained that the exports were chiefly in cotton-yarn and linen-yarn, not in completed articles : that was not the case this year, as the quantity of yarn exported had decreased. But it was now said that large exports were a sign of distress, and only proved the decline of the home consumption. It was difficult to ascertain the state of the home consumption ; but he found that, as compared with 1838, the revenue of the Customs and Excise had improved, and he had also ascertained that the coasting-trade had increased : this did not look like increase of distress. With regard to the main question, which was total repeal or maintenance of the present scale, his opinions were unchanged. He did not say that no modification of the present scale could be advantageously made, but he had no intention, should the House go into Committee, to propose a modification. He had little encouragement, indeed, from Mr. Villiers, who called Mr. Pryme's an "insidious" amendment. As to total repeal, he considered it fraught with alarming danger to the great interests of the country, which had flourished under the existing law. Such is an outline of Sir Robert's argument.

Mr. John Abel Smith proposed another list of Members for the Opium Committee, and the following were nominated without remark—

Mr. Crawford, Lord Viscount Palmerston, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Charles Buller, Mr. Herbert, Sir George Staunton, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Colquhoun, Sir George Grey, Mr. Hogg, John Elliot, Mr. John Abel Smith, Mr. Parker, Lord Viscount Sandon, Mr. Strutt, Sir William Somerville, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Sir Charles Lemon, Mr. Edward Buller, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Horsman.

The order for the attendance of Mr. Sheriff Evans on Monday next was discharged, on the motion of Lord John Russell ; and the Sheriff was ordered to attend on the 6th of May.

The other business consisted chiefly in the reception of petitions.

CIVIC EXTREMITIES.

The City Corporation lately came to the terrible resolution not to send up the Address of Congratulation on her Majesty's marriage without the Sheriffs. This was "a strike" of a most formidable kind. It was supposed that the effect would have been decisive. Her Majesty was to be deprived of the ineffable satisfaction of receiving an address from the City unless the Sheriff was discharged from custody. Give us our Sheriff, said they, in effect, and we will give you this beautiful Address. Could Lord John Russell hold out in this case ? Could he stand between the Queen and the pleasure of receiving a City Address ? If he did so, would the Queen allow herself to be curtailed of the City congratulations—shorn of fat Aldermen and Common Councilmen—could her Majesty endure this great privation ? Would not her Majesty rather dismiss her Ministers or dissolve the Parliament than submit to it ?

What the state of her Majesty's mind has been since the City drew up its Address, but resolved not to present it except by the Sheriffs, it is not for us to conjecture. None but City sages can imagine it. They obviously reckoned on having inflicted the torment of Tantalus on the young Sovereign.

The cruelty of the proceeding was in drawing up the Address, and then saying. "No Sheriffs, no Address ?"—thus showing the Queen what a pleasure she might enjoy, and then snatching it from her eager eyes and ears. To use a simile suited to the occasion, it was as if after dressing a dish of turtle, it had been solemnly resolved by the chief cook that it should not be sent to the table except by the hands of two footmen in gaudy livery, in gaol for misbehaviour.

The resolution of the City was analogous to that extreme resource of the Commons stopping the supplies. To the great men of the City it appeared certain that the Queen's happiness would be poisoned, the splendour of the Crown dimmed and its dignity diminished, if her Majesty had not a supply of compliments from the City on her nuptials, and they reckoned confidently on starving the Monarchy, and through it the Ministry, into a surrender. They thought that Lord John Russell could not have the hardness of heart to hold the Sheriff in custody when doing so deprived the Queen of the City Address ; or that if he held out, her Majesty would rather dismiss her Ministers than dispense with the luxury of the City gratulations.

Some how or other, events have not corresponded with these natural calculations, perhaps because neither the Queen nor her Ministers have given a thought to the suspended City Address.

Therefore, after some day's sulking and pouting, the great men of the City have resolved to be merciful, and to grant her Majesty the grace of their congratulations without the Sheriffs.

In the Common Council, Mr. Anderton, a man of an austere civic virtue, has eloquently denounced this concession of pity to her Majesty. He solemnly declared—

"They ought to act, at all events, with consistency, and not abandon on one day what they advocated a day or two before. *It would supply Lord John Russell with argument* for saying that the Court would bark but was afraid to bite, and that it would eventually adopt the views of the Minister."

Little, perhaps, did Lord John Russell divine that the Common Council were supplying him with arguments, for shocking as it may seem, extreme is the probability that the Minister never thought of the Common Council, its sayings and its unsayings, its doings and its undoings. As for Mr. Anderton's dire apprehensions that Lord John Russell would say that the Court would bark but was afraid to bite, the latter is the last reproach that will ever be levelled at the civic worthies. That they are not afraid to bite they show abundantly at their feasts. To prove that their courage in biting is unabated let them forthwith give a dinner.

Mr. Anderton proceeded in this severe strain :—

"Suppose the Court went up to the Queen without their Sheriffs, would they not be a pretty laughing stock to all who witnessed the cavalcade ? (A laugh.) He would not march through Coventry with such a back. (Loud laughter.) They were to wear white favours, too, it appeared. (Cries of 'certainly') White favours, indeed ! He had provided himself with a parcel of such white favours as those who advocated such a proposition deserved to wear. (Here Mr. Anderton produced a bundle of goose feathers.) Yes, they ought all to be distinguished by white favours of that kind ; for they had shown the white feather with a vengeance. (Roars of laughter.)"

If all the lamentations of the City for the loss of its Sheriff be not sheer fudge, the worthies, in going up with the Address, should be seen drowned in tears, they should go in procession with handkerchiefs to their eyes, and the Address should be read interrupted with sobs, and at the end of it the Lord Mayor should fall into hysterics, and the Corporation should return beating their breasts, tearing their hair, rending their garments, and scattering ashes on their heads.—*Examiner, March* 1.

UNITED STATES.

At four yesterday morning (3rd April) the *Great Western* reached the buoy in King-road, Bristol, and had not the state of tide prevented full rate of steaming, she would have been up at about 12 on Thursday night. Her arrival supplies us with New York papers of the 19th ult., but the long period of news to be supplied not having been contemplated, our files are not regular. The commercial news is of no particular interest, although of course looked for most anxiously. Matters seem to have undergone no very material change, and the state of affairs was much quieter than we anticipated. The *British Queen* reached New York March 18th, at noon, the day preceding the *Great Western's* departure, and although our advices inform us of a flatness in the stock market, as well as in foreign exchanges, upon the *British Queen's* arrival, still it is not generally ascribed as an effect of her news. The *Great Western* was looked for at New York with most intense interest, and she supplied a deficiency of news of almost unparalleled length : at the time of her reaching New York forty-eight days had elapsed since any arrival from England. The operations in foreign exchanges were not extensive for the departure of the *Great Western*, but it would seem that the *British Queen* being about to follow her so early is the cause of it. The papers contain a correspondence between Mr Forsyth, the American Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox, the British Minister at New York, respecting the boundary question. The only point of importance in this correspondence is to be found in the following extract from a letter from Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth, dated Washington, March 7 :—

"The fact shortly is, that this is the essential point of the argument, that her Majesty's authorities, have not as yet altered their state of preparation, or strengthened her military means within the disputed territory, with a view to settling the question of boundary, although the attitude assumed by the State of Maine with reference to that question, would be a clear justification of such measures ; and it is much to be apprehended that the adoption of such measures will sooner or later become indispensable, if the people of Maine be not compelled to desist from the extensive system of armed aggression which they are continuing to carry on in other parts of the same disputed territory."

No material alteration in prices of bank shares seems to have taken place. There is no particular news from Canada. The Governor General has appointed commissioners to inquire into the police establishment, with a view to alterations. The news from South America is important. A Buenos Ayres paper of Nov. 28, contains dispatches announcing actions on the 13th and 16th, in which the partisans of Lavalle and the French had been defeated, and put to flight by the troops under General Lopez. Also a dispatch from Col. Granada, announcing the utter dispersion of the insurrectionists in Dolores, and the capture of many prisoners. Also a dispatch from the province of Cordova, announcing the defeat of 600 Indians who had invaded that province, some 300 of them being killed, and the victors losing only 16 killed and 23 wounded. Copious details are given of the rejoicings on account of the discovery and overthrow of plots against Rosas, etc., with almost divine honours paid to the Dictator, and whole chapters of execration upon the French and the "bratal, infamous, execrable Unitarians." A long dispatch from General Echague, commander in chief of the army operating in the oriental republic, is published in the paper of Dec. 7, bringing the account of his proceedings down to the 11th Nov. It expresses great confidence, but affords little information. The 7th December was the 620th day of the French blockade. The republic of Peru was quiet, and the Congress busy in forming a new constitution. There was some talk of war between Bolivia and Peru, but the probability was that their differences would be amicably settled. In Bolivia the expected revolution in favour of Santa Cruz had broken out, and that personage had left Guayaquil to take advantage of it. Later advices from Rio Janeiro state that the Buenos Ayrean army had been defeated by the forces Monte Video, and that negociations had commenced between the French Admiral Dupontet and the Government of Buenos Ayres, and that the former had refused the proffered mediation of the British Minister. The *Great Western* has brought over 51 passengers. And arrived almost to the exact time calculated by Captain Claxton, the managing director. Her Commander, Captain Hosken, mentions the same unrivalled power in her performance as on all former voyages. The following are extracts from the papers.

(*From the New York Inquirer, March* 19.)

MONEY MARKET.—The Stock Market was rather depressed to-day, and prices of most descriptions declined. United States Bank shares were 71 to 71¼. It is not, however, probable that this was be effect of the accounts received by the *British Queen*, as but few of the letters brought by her were delivered. Operations in foreign exchanges have not been as extensive as was anticipated for the departure of the *Great Western*. The approaching departure of the *British Queen* may, perhaps, in part account for this. The following are the rates as established by the business of the day :—London 1 to 8½, Paris 5 26½ to 25, Amsterdam 39 to 40, Antwerp 35¾ to 36, Bremen 78½ to ¾. Some few heavy sales were made, part cash and part short credit, on both London and Paris. Southern Bills were offering as usual ½ to ¾ below the current rate, but unless well known meet with but little favour.—(Advertiser.)

"DISSENSION IN THE CABINET.—We are informed, upon an authority which we consider entitled to great weight, that a sprious, and apearently irreconcileable, difference has taken place in the Cabinet upon the Neapolitan question. We have been favoured with the following particulars on the subject, on the accuracy of which we are disposed almost implicitly to rely. At last Cabinet Council a treaty was submitted for ratification, by which the King of Naples undertook to remove the restrictions upon the export of sulphur, and further to make a most favourable arrangement for the admission of various articles of British colonial produce, more particularly the cured fish from Newfoundland, on such terms as would be highly advantageous to the trading interest of the country. The ratification was supported by Lord Clarendon, Lord J. Russell, and Mr. Labouchere, and opposed by Lord Palmerston, seconded by the Premier, Lord Lansdowne, and one or two others, the question being, of course, decided in the negative. It is understood that this sacrifice of the commercial interest to the caprice of a set of incapable men is the result of a personal quarrel upon a point of etiquette between the King of Naples and the British Minister at the Court. The Minister is the brother of the Foreign Secretary, and that wise personage has described a trifling alteration as a national insult, and orders have been issued for the British squadrdon at Malta to proceed to the Bay of Naples, and there to assume a hostile attitude ; whether a blockade is to be at once declared we are not distinctly informed. The difference in the Cabinet is said to be of the most serious description, and will probably lead to the President of the Board of Trade, the best head of a department among them.—(Standard.)

VARIETIES.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.—We have the satisfaction to state that in every department to the public revenue, with the exception of the Post-Office, an increase upon the quarter will be presented. In the Post Office returns a diminution was of course anticipated from the reduction which has taken place.—(Globe.)

"The Queen held a Privy Council yesterday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. The dinner party at the palace included Lords Normanby, Esroll, Albemarle, Mulgrave, and Melbourne, Sir G. Anson, and Col. Wylde. The Queen remained at the ball at Lansdowne House until half-past two yesterday morning.—(Post.)

"Her Majesty held another Privy Council at Buckingham Palace to-day, Summonses were issued this morning for holding a Cabinet at the Foreign Office.—(Standard.)

The Queen Dowager has intimated her intention of visiting Stowe this year, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham.—(Post.)

"The Earl of Shrewsbury is about to present to his Holiness the Pope a dinner service and China vase of the most splendid description.—(Globe.)

"The trial of Feargus O'Connor for sedition, which was expected to come on at the present Liverpool assizes, has been postponed, in consequence of the absence of a material witness.—(Standard.)

"This morning at low water, in consequence of a depression of a loose bed of gravel over the excavation of the Thames Tunnell, on the north shore, a settlement to take place. It was filled up by the usual means before the tide rose over it. We are happy to state that no increase in the influx of water into the Tunnel took place, nor has since.—.—(Courier.)

THE POSTPONED LEVEE.—Much disappointment, and not a little vexation were caused by the sudden postponement of the Levee, which was fixed for Wednesday last. At the appointed hour carriages were seen driving down to the Palace, the occupants of which attired in full court uniform, in order to pay their respects to her Majesty ; but when arrived at the gate were most surprisingly informed that the Levee had been put off to Monday. Of course, all sorts of conjectures were afloat, and rumour, with her hundred tongues, was not slow in supplying abundant reasons or the delay. Smiling faces gave way to looks of grief ; and the gaping spectators about the Palace were not backward in reminding the dejected that it was only the first of April ! The hint was enough ; the coachmen were instantly ordered to turn round, and homeward their masters went again, not the best pleased at the unexpected turn matters had taken. (Herald.)

By accounts from Tobago, Jan. 19, we hear that the yellow fever was raging in the detachment stationed there. The fever began on the 17th and 18th December. The first five persons attacked were Lieut. Hawker, his sergeant, two privates, and a soldier's wife ; and on Christmas day Lieut. Hawker was the only one of them left alive. His father, Col. P. Hawker, has hopes of his convalescence, and return home on sick leave. The fever abated a little after Christmas, and then returned most severely insomuch that half the detachment were in hospital when the packet left the island. The officer in command, the Hon. Capt. O'Grady, escaped with a slight attack, from which he had recovered. (Globe)

LORD STANLEY'S BILL. What is to be done ? Again we say Organise ! organise !! —agitate ! agitate ! ! That our great leader sees, feels, and is determined to act on this, will be exemplified by the following extract of a letter from Mr. O'Connell :—

"The attack Stanley has made on Irish liberty justifies and merits the name. Let us, on our part, exert the native energy of our irresistible people. You, of course, have seen and will circulate my letter to the Duke of Leinster. It will be followed by another—an address to the Irish nation—which I hope will appear in your paper of Friday. They must rouse from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear—peaceably and constitutionally, but determinately, and, I trust, unanimously. My plan is, to go over to Ireland early in Holy Week, to assist in the meantime in organising every parish in Ireland Yes, we must agitate ! See how they have rewarded us for the commendable tranquillity and the forbearance preserved for some time past !"—(Dublin Pilot)

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—We have learned that an affair of this nature has taken place between two magistrates of Tipperary, in consequence of some difference of opinion which arose between them on the bench at the petty sessions in Cashel, a few days back. The parties were bound over by Capt. Nangle, R. M., in consequence of which they proceeded yesterday morning to the county of Kilkenny, near Urlingford, where, after an exchange of shots, they left the ground without any reconciliation.—(Tipperary Constitution.)

We are authorised in stating that on 3d March last the Countess of Kintore gained a decree of divorce against the Earl of Kintore, in the Scotch Court of Session, whereby the marriage between the noble pair is dissolved.—(Chronicle.)

MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF MODERN EGYPT.

(*From the United Service Journal for March.*)

(*Concluded from our last Friday's issue.*)

Present Force of the Egyptian Army.

Leaving out of calculation the changes which the more recent events of the last few months may be supposed to have operated, as regards the actual position of Egypt, and the state of its military resources, we are enabled, from the most authentic means of information within our reach, to estimate the actual force of the modern Egyptian army at 159,300 men; the details of which estimate we give below, viz:—

	Men.
Infantry.	
34 regiments, consisting of 4 battalions of 800 men each battalion, making the number of infantry	108,800
To which must be added about 100 men attached to the staff for each regiment of the line, viz.	3,800.
	112,60.
2 companies of the Guard of Ibrahym-Pacha, Generalissimo, or chief of the Lieutenants-General, (*mirmirda*)	200
Total infantry	112,800
Cavalry.	
15 cavalry regiments, of 860 men each	12,900
2 squadrons of Ibrahym-Pacha's Guard	280
Artillery.	
6 regiments (foot)	
2 regiments (mounted)	
3 battalions (guard)	
18 batteries	
4 veteran battalions	25,820
2 battalions (wagon-train)	
1 ditto (sappers and miners)	
2 companies (ditto)	
Total artillery	
5,000 Bedouins	6,000
1,000 Albanians	
1,500 Moghrebins, and others irregular troops	1,500
Total forces of the Egyptian army	159,300

Military and Naval Establishments at Alexandria.

The city of Alexandria has, within the last few years, regained somewhat of its ancient splendour. Under the preceding government, it was but a mean city, with from 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants without manufactories, or any other kind of trade than was there carried on by foreigners. In the new port there were but a few European vessels to be seen; the entrance to the old port was entirely interdicted to the Christian flag. Alexandria is now once more the capital of the East. It possesses a regular navy, an arsenal, a lazaretto, and several hospitals. Upwards of 200 merchant-vessels are frequently to be seen in its port at one time; whilst above 40 European commercial establishments give an air of life and activity to its interior. Its population may be now estimated at 40,000 souls, exclusive of about 4,000 Europeans. This increase of the Alexandrian population has, indeed been gained at the expense of the population of the interior. Rosetta is altogether deserted—the *Fellahs*, or agriculturists of the *Bahyreh*, have emigrated, and Damietta has declined considerably.

The dockyard and arsenal of Alexandria were created some years since, by the zeal and enterprise of an European, M. de Cérisy. The number of vessels of war is 10, 1 of which has three decks, and mounts 136 guns, another on the stocks, (1839,) and 2 fitting out; 6 frigates, 4 corvettes, and 8 brigs. The annexed list, however, will convey to the reader a more circumstantial and detailed idea of the state of the dockyard at Alexandria, and consequently of the Egyptian navy, as it existed at the period to which we have last alluded.

NAMES OF THE VESSELS.	Staff.	Petty Officers.	Crew.	Total Officers and Crew.	Guns.	Calibres. Guns.	Calibres. Carronades.
Man-of-war El Nassr....	33	55	1084	1172	136	30	30
,, Acre .	34	56	1118	1208	100	30	30
,, Mehallet-el-kebyr.. ...	33	55	1014	1102	100	30	30
,, Mansourah...	33	55	1014	1102	100	30	30
,, Skander... ..	33	55	1014	1102	100	30	30
,, Aboukyr... ...	32	47	724	803	84	24	24
Frigate Rechyd ...	17	30	482	529	60	24	24
,, Bahyreh...	17	30	482	529	60	24	24
,, Cherigéad.	17	30	482	529	60	24	24
,, Kafr-el-Cheykh.	17	30	483	529	60	24	24
,, Moustagéad....	17	30	482	529	60	24	24
,, Damiette .	17	30	453	500	52	24	18
Corvette Salinginéad..	13	14	215	242	24	...	24
,, Tantale .	13	14	215	242	24	...	30
,, Genebaharid ..	13	14	215	242	22	...	24
,, Géad-Beker..	12	14	174	200	20	...	18
Brig Vaginston ..	11	13	153	177	20	...	18
,, Chaendria..	11	13	153	177	20	...	18
,, Saëka..	11	13	153	177	20	...	18
,, Temsah*.....	11	13	153	177	20	...	24
,, Semedigéad .	11	13	114	138	16	...	18
,, Chabagéad...	11	13	114	138	16	...	18
,, Badigéad.... .	11	13	114	138	16	...	18
,, American....	11	13	114	138	14	...	12
	439	653	10718	1181	1204		

* "*Temsah*," the *Crocodile*—a favourite name for the various kinds of craft employed in the navigation of the River Nile, &c,

In addition to the above, must be reckoned—1 vessel of 100-guns, then on the stocks; 2 of 80-guns; and 1 ship-of-war of 100-guns fitting out.

From 5,000 to 6,000 workmen are constantly employed in this vast establishment.

Naval Hospital.

This building, situated at the point of the peninsula known as that of "the fig-trees," was constructed nearly at the same time as the Arsenal. The wards are spacious, lofty, and well-aired and are capable of holding 300 beds. To it are attached, a chief-physician, two others in ordinary, together with chief and assistant surgeon. The medicine department is under the direction of a chief-apothecary, and three assistant apothecaries.

In addition to the Great Hospital, there is another in the Arsenal, exclusively appropriated to the sick and invalided workmen: it contains 200 beds.

The Garrison-Hospital is situated outside the town: it can accommodate 400 patients.

The Lazaretto is under the superintendence of the Consular body, who appoint a commission of sanatory-regulation, composed of five members, chosen from amongst the resident Consuls themselves, and named by ballot: the commission is renewable every six months. The inspector-general has two adjuncts in office. The Lazaretto, which is situated on the New Port, is organized on the same plan as those in the ports of the Mediterranean*.

To the above list may be added the Strangers' Hospital, outside the city, near the "Convent of the Holy Land." It is supported by voluntary subscriptions amongst the European residents. To this hospital, which is maintained on a footing every-way answerable to its destination, the sick from on board the merchants-vessels in the port of Alexandria are conveyed ashore; and the care and treatment they receive are exemplary. The requisite medical officers, viz. a physician, surgeon, and apothecary, are attached to the establishment, which is capable of receiving 180 patients. The direction is vested in a council of management, composed of five merchant-traders, renewable every year.

The staff, or official complement, of a squadron in the modern Egyptian Navy, is thus composed:—

1 Lieutenant-General, or Admiral (*mirmirän*)†.
1 Vice-Admiral (*mirliva*).
1 Colonel, or Rear-Admiral (*miralai*).
15 Lieutenants-Colonel (*kaimakäm*).
1 Chief of Battalion (*bin-bâchi*).
13 Adjutants-Major (*saycol-agassi*).
15 Adjutants (*sôlcôl-agassi*).
35 Captains of the 1st class (*yuz-bâchi-aouel*).
41 ,, ,, 2nd class (*yuz-bâchi-tani*).
62 Lieutenants (*mulazim-aouel*)
55 Sub-Lieutenants (*mulazim-tani*).
80 "Aspirants" of the 1st class (*mossâid-aouel*).
31 ,, ,, 2nd class (*mossaid-tani*).
55 Scholars of Marine‡ (*mossaid*).

Most of the above titles are equally applicable to the various ranks of officers in the Army as in the Navy. Thus, the *mirmiran* and *mirlivas* answer respectively, as regards the land forces, to our titles of Lieut.-General and Field-Marshal. The military post of "*kaftan-aghasi*" assimilates to our rank of Aide-de-camp. The distinguished rank and title of *Pascha* has, in two instances, been conferred by the Viceroy on Europeans, in consideration of eminent military services, viz., on Colonel Selves (formerly Solyman-Bey), and the Comte de Bonneval (Osmän-Pacha). The title of *Bey* has also, for various causes, been granted, as a mark of high distinction, to several other European gentlemen. In most of these cases, it has been the custom for the parties so honoured to retain their original European name in conjunction with the Egyptian title. Thus, Dr. Clot, a French physician, is known as "Clot-Bey;" M. Linant, as "Linant-Bey," &c.; and our own ingenious and enterprising countryman rejoices, we presume, in the Egyptico-Anglican appellation of "Galloway-Bey." A just perception of merit, whether in civil or military affairs, is undoubtedly a characteristic in the political conduct of the present ruler of the destinies of modern Egypt; and should he not, as there is indeed sufficient reason to apprehend he may, suffer his ambition, like that of the extraordinary man to whom we have in many things previously compared him, to outrun his discretion, and to thwart his plans of reform, Europe may hope, and that too at no very distant period, to greet, in regenerated Egypt, a new and worthy compeer in the ranks of civilization and improvement.

The annual expenses of maintenance, &c., of the Army and Navy of modern Egypt may be estimated as follows:—

	§ PURSES
Budget for the Army	120,000
Salaries of the Great Officers and Chiefs of Administration ...	39,850
Factories, and other Public Works connected more or less with the Army or Navy and Workmen's Wages	1,600
Roads, Bridges, Canals, Dykes, &c.	18,000
Navy (Staff and General Expenses)	60,000
Pay of the Turkish Irregular Cavalry	6,500
Pay of the Bedouin Arabs	5,000
Cost of Materials imported from Europe for the supply of the Factories ‖	15,00
Exepnses of the Military School	1,500
Expenses of Building Vessels of War¶	15,505
Expenses of Military Stores, War-materials, and Ammunition &c.	14,000

* Since writing the above, we learn, from the Alexandrian correspondence "*Le sud*" of Marseilles, that, in consequence of a misunderstanding which has lately arisen between the Viceroy and his "Sanatory-Regulation Committee" of Consuls, and after an attempt, rendered abortive by the opposition of that commercial body, to vest the superintendence of the Lazaretto in a new board of commissioners, to be chosen from the resident merchants, Mehemet Ali has (January, 1840), somewhat hastily, as it would appear, abolished the quarantine altogether. Both parties had previously, it seems, lent themselves to a partial infraction of the formerly existing regulations—the Viceroy in the case of some vessels freighted with military stores, and the Consuls in favour of certain vessels bearing clean bills of health from Constantinople.

† In the Turkish fleet, the Admiral is styled *Capitan-Pacha*.

‡ For the three last descriptions of naval officers, we have scarcely a designation in English corresponding with their rank and duties. Our term *Midshipman* is perhaps the nearest approach in meaning

§ The Purse by which sums of any considerble amount are usually reckoned in Egyt, consists of 500 piastres; answering, consequently, to 5l. 4s., or thereabouts, English money.

‖ The cost of imports from Europe, during the last five years, has amounted to 83,274 purses.

¶ The expenses of constructing vessels of war have, for the last five years, amounted to 50,500 purses.

Horse, Camel, and Mule Rations, &c. . 2,500

According to the best and latest calculations, the Government Revenue of Egypt has been estimated at 505,055 purses; and this has been a gradual augmentation from the year 1821, when the amount of revenue was but 239,940 purses. This progressive improvement arises partly from the newly-created branches of agricultural and commercial produce, viz., cotton, silk, opium, and indigo, and partly from the imposition of fresh taxes.

MILITARY ITEMS.

The guns taken at Aden have been landed from the *Jupiter*, and placed in the royal arsenal at Woolwich.

Sir S. F. Whittingham is to sail for Madras in the *Minerva* about the 15th. Lieut. Bates, 82nd Regt., and Lieut. Dundas, 79th Regt., have been appointed aides-de-camp to his excellency.

The death of Major-Gen. Pearse, of the Madras Artillery, is announced.

Col. H. G. Smith, late Deputy Quarter-Master General at the Cape, has been appointed to succeed Col. Torrens as Adjutant-General to Her Majesty's troops serving in the East Indies.

The belief in this country is, that the command of the land forces in the expedition against China will be held by Sir Hugh Gough.

The ship *Reliance* has been taken up by the East India Company to convey 300 troops to Madras, and the *Northumberland* 250 to Bombay. Tenders were also put forward for the transport of 850 additional men to Madras, which go out in the *Diamond*, *Severn*, *Minerva*, and *Francis Smith*.

The *Parrock Hall* freight ship, having on board drafts of the 35th and 87th Regts., the former consisting of 30 rank and file, the latter of one captain, two subalterns, three serjeants, and 182 rank and file, sailed from Kingstown harbour on the 5th of March for the Mauritius.

CAVALRY.

11th Lt. Drags. (Hussars)—The corps moves from Canterbury to Brighton. The Gazette notifies the appointment of this corps to be Hussars. Capt. L. French has presented to the Dublin Society a magnificent specimen of a tiger, killed by himself in India.

13th—Capt. Knox commands the depot at Canterbury awaiting the arrival of the regt. from India.

INFANTRY.

3rd—Capt. G. Austin has superseded Lieut. Beers in command of the depot.

13th—Ensign Oakes has joined on appointment.

16th—The depot does not move to Canterbury as was expected, but a detachment is sent to Sheerness.

17th—Lieut. H. Fane has arrived at Malta.

18th—Capt. Moore has arrived from India. Ensign Bernard is on leave, having been relieved at Tilbury Fort by Ensign Burrell, where Captain Mayle commands the depot.

31st—The depot, consisting of Lieut. White, Ensigns Robertson and Moore, and 190 men have moved from Chatham to Canterbury.

35th—1 Lieut., 1 Ensign, 1 Serjt, and 30 men, are ordered for embarkation. Ensign Rogers is on leave. A detachment is in the *Barrock Hall*.

39th—Ensign Colville has joined.

40th—Capt. Valiant has arrived at Malta.

41st—Capt. Wetherall has joined the depot.

49th—Capt. M'Andrew is in orders for India, and to command a detachment for Bengal.

55th—Ensign Egan has sailed for India. Capt. Daubeney has joined from leave.

61st.—The colonelcy is vacant by the death of Gen. Hewitt. The depot, which had previously moved to Winchester, has been joined by the service companies, and the corps is now between 800 and 900 strong, under the command of Lieut. Col. Forbes.

On the 4th of March, Her Majesty's troop-ship *Jupiter*, Robert Fulton, Esq., commanding, put into the Cove of Cork, from Ceylon, having on board this regiment, under the command of Maj. Simmonds, consisting of 403 officers, non-commissioned officers, and rank and file. Three men died on the passage, and twelve men were landed on the 5th, and put into hospital at Cove, with heavy colds; but, generally speaking, the regiment is in excellent health, and looks uncommonly well after so long a voyage, and being twelve years in Ceylon. The 61st were to have been landed at Portsmouth, but strong easterly winds kept the *Jupiter* beating about the "Chops of the English Channel" *fourteen* days and Capt. Fulton was at last obliged to bear up for Cove, from whence the *Jupiter* reached Cowes Roads in tow of H. M. Steamer Cyclops, where the troops were transhipped and conveyed to Southampton, and from thence marched to Winchester.

62nd—Ensign Hamilton has joined.

87th—The depot is ordered to England. Major Magenis has been hurt by a fall from his horse. The draft in the *Parrock Hall* consists of Capt. Campbell, Lieuts. Rich and Rush, Assist. Surg. Dawson, 3 Serjts., and 185 men.

90th—Capts. Caldwell and Cuming are on leave. Ensign Ross, Serj. Tweedy, and 40 men, are ordered for embarkation. As no women will be allowed to embark with the detachment under orders for Ceylon, several distressing separations of man and wife will occur. One poor fellow, with fourteen years' service, has applied for his free discharge rather than be parted from his family, although starvation or the workhouse awaits him. One of the women whose husband embarked with the last detachment is now a beggar in the streets of Dover.

95th—Lieut. Hamilton is on leave.

Ceylon Reg.—Lieut. Burris has arrived.

Provisional Battalion—The depots at Canterbury are well pleased with their change of station. The improved appearance of the recruits is very gratifying, and a market change in their habits and health has taken place, confirming the opinion held by many, that Chatham, with its heavy garrison duty, is *not* the most eligible situation for a body like the Provisional Battalion. The placing half-drilled recruits on Garrison Guard is too apt to form slovenly habits, and frequently engenders a distaste for the most essential part of a soldier's duty.

Under our Parliamentary head will be found the discussion which took place on the 9th March, respecting the losses to which Her Majesty's troops in India are subjected in consequence of the nominal value at which the rupee is issued in liquidation of pay, no measures having been taken with a view to equalise the value of the coin as issued in India with its value in this country. The report is necessarily a brief one, but it will be found to contain every important particular of what passed. Upon this subject various opinions were very confidently expressed, a detailed examination of which is not at all consistent with our purpose. Sir J. Hobhouse says the soldier in Bengal absolutely receive more than he is entitled to, while Major Tulloch late of the 45th has shown that he is subject to a loss, the rupee not containing the proper weight of silver to render it a legal tender to the soldier at the rate fixed by the East India Company. Thus very opposite views are taken of what, at first sight, would appear a very simple question; however, one thing is quite clear, that he who receives for his pay the rupee at 2*s.* 6*d.* and is compelled to remit it to his family in England at from 1*s.* 10*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* must be subject to a ruinous loss in exchange alone. Sir J. C. Hobhouse seems to deprecate all discussion in this matter; but at least thus far discussion has been useful—the East India Company have been obliged to equalise the pay of the troops at Madras and Bombay to those in Bengal, at a cost of 45,000*l.* per year, and a depatch to this effect is prepared and will be sent out to India immediately; and further, the sum of 65,000*l.* is admitted to be due to a portion of the Bombay and Madras army. — *Overland Mail Extra*, *April* 4.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From the Examiner, April* 5.)

The French telegraph states the expedition from Algiers under Marshal Vallee entered the little port of Cherchell without opposition, and then marched back to the camp of Blida, the weather being bad. A trifling combat took place on the 12th between the French and some Arab marauders, in which the former lost 40 killed and 50 wounded, the Arab loss being estimated at 400. After all the war declared by his Majesty of Morocco against France, which the English were accused of exciting, turns out no war at all. The *Alsace* of Strasburg, mentioning a report which had for some days been current in the town as to the seizure of a considerable number of muskets, which had been attempted to be surreptitiously brought into France from Germany, and the arrest of several persons engaged in this contraband affair, says that it is true, that a quantity of arms has been seized, but that the number, which some have made to amount to 15,000, is greatly exaggerated. It also confirms the fact of the arrest of several persons at Strasburg, Colmar, Schlestadt, and other places; but adds that nothing was publicly known as to the destination of the muskets, or the persons in whose behalf the importation has been made. Several persons, summoned before the examining magistrate, are said to have gone across the Rhine, rather than submit to the annoyance of a temporary confinement; declaring however, that, confident in their innocence, they would surrender themselves to take their trial if prosecuted.

The Paris papers of Tuesday state that M. Thiers had been re-elected deputy for Aix by a majority of 25,4, to 1; M. de Remusat, for Muret, by 307 to 4; and M. Leon de Malleville (Under-Secretary of State for the Interior), for Caussade, by 403 against 7.

SPAIN.

The news from Madrid of the 21st is of little importance, the proposed address, drawn up by the commission of the Cortes, in answer to the royal speech, being, as may be well supposed, a mere echo; but letters from Valencia and Arragon state that the Carlists are collecting, the cavalry under Balmaseda, the infantry under Forcadell, as if with the project of retreating into Catalonia, whither it appears Cabrera has decidedly gone.

The fort of Castellote capitulated on the 26th ult. after a vigorous resistance. The garrison surrendered at discretion. According to a Bayonne letter numerous arrests has been made in the Basque provinces of persons accused of new insurrectionary movements: among them Ibero, formerly a commander of the Chapelgories, is mentioned. Several Carlist officers are confined in the citadel of St. Sebastian. The Carlist Chief Balmaseda is said to have appeared near Soria with six battalions and 400 cavalry. The *Morella Bulletin* asserts that the late illness of Cabrera was the result of an attempt to poison him.

PORTUGAL.

Extract from a letter dated Lisbon, March 23.—"The affairs of the elections, and the balloting for the deputies of the Cortes, which commenced yesterday, have, for the time superseded all other business. Every species of intrigue and stratagem has been resorted to by each party in order to secure a majority, which is still very doubtful; judging, however, from the opposition the Chartists uniformly met with in the choice of individuals to preside at the electoral board, to watch over the urns, and to identify the parishioners in the various parish churches throughout the metropolis, the issue would appear in favour of the Setembrists Contrary to all expectation the capital at this moment is as peaceable as the most zealous lovers of order could wish it to be. Nevertheless, the fact of some privates of the Municipal Guard being furnished with Chartist lists, printed on blue paper, to avoid the possibility of their being changed, marshalled in their quarters and marched to the Paulistas Church, to put in their votes, had nearly foiled the prudent desire of the electoral committese to preserve peace; but this proceeding produced nothing further than a strong expression of po-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

pular indignation. Ministers, it is rumoured, have by a proposal of a *mezzo termine* for the time, silenced some of their most dangerous and influential opponents—an incident which will it is hoped in a great measure tend to relieve the country from its precarious political position. The coalition of the Miguelites with the Setembrists, to the exclusion of the Chartists, has been, by a recent publication, shown to be the working of Fra Fortunate, the so-styled Archbishop of Evora, attached to the person of Don Miguel in Rome. It is understood that the Governorship of Angola is in keeping for Colonel Valdez, a near relation of Count de Bomfim, the actual President of the Council, Secretary at War, and *ad interim* for Marine. This appointment, together with numerous creations, promotions, &c, will, it is thought, not take place until the 4th of April, her Majesty's natal day. The Intendant of Marine at Oporto announces in his despatch to the Minister of Marine, under date of the 13th inst., that on sounding the bar of that city last month it was found that owing to the late violent marine convulsions during the preceding January the sand banks of the Cabedello have been extended in a south-east direction, widening the entrance of the west-south-west, by which the pilots were doubtful of entering, from its narrowness, although of sufficient depth. This channel now presents at high water a width of 24 feet, having another to the west of 23 feet. The first channel discovered after the late fresh of the Douro still preserves a depth of 23 feet, but it is the more dangerous from its being so contiguous to the rocks of Felgueiras and Bezerra. In consequence of a proposal made by the Agricultural Society of the Douro, on the 21st of February last, respecting the 58,510 pipes of wine of the vintage of 1839, classified under the 1st, 2d, and 3d quality, to exclude the exportation of half the quantity of the first quality for ports in Europe, which is to be reserved for home consumption and for exportation to America, Asia, and Africa, the Government has decided that the association continue to give the customary clearances as hitherto observed by existing laws until the legislative body shall decide upon the same."

HANOVER.

The project of a new constitution has been submitted to the Chambers of Hanover. The project is in eight chapters. The first treats of the regency and the succession to the throne; the third, of corporations; the eighth, of the guarantee of the constitution. The composition of the Chambers is scarcely at all modified, so that it is, in fact, but a repetition of the constitution of 1819. The new constitution reserves to the King the management of the State property and private domains given up to the public revenue by the more recent reforms. Not one of the abuses of the constitution of 1819 is removed; not one of the subsequent ameliorations is preserved. A more impudent proposal could scarcely be made.—"The Hanoverian police" says the *Leipsic Gazette*, "has just delivered a circular notice to all the libraries and reading-rooms of the capital, warning them not to sell or distribute without special authority any writings from abroad, discussing the question of the constitution, or the measures of the government. Booksellers and proprietors of reading-rooms are consequently bound to send a copy of each of these writings to the police, and obtain a licence for their sale or distribution. The police will make a report to the ministry, who will decide. In case of any breach of this regulation, the offender will be liable to a fine of from 20 to 50 thalers, and confiscation of the works. If the licence is refused, all the copies of the works are to be packed up and sent out of the kingdom."—His Majesty has issued a general order to the army, in which he speaks in terms of high commendation of the proofs of attachment manifested by the officers on occasion of the late celebration of his 50 years' service, and of the loyal devotedness of the army.—March 23.—The newly elected deputy for the University of Gottingen has resigned. The University will, therefore, have to choose another deputy. It is generally believed that Mr. Wachsmath's motion for a dissolution of the Estates will fall to the ground for want of support.

AMERICA.

New York papers to the 3rd and 4th ult. have been received. The news from the United States is not important. Accounts from Philadelphia, dated Feb. 29th, state that the flour market has been unusually animated, and it is asserted that the sales have been greater in the aggregate than ever before in the same space of time in this city. The sales amounted to 21,000 barrels of wheat flour, and purchasers for shipment to Europe have been kept out of the market by the extreme scarcity of vessels to receive and carry their consignments.

CANADA.

The *Halifax Times* says, under date 19th Feb.—"Our last number gave the answer of the Lieut.-Governor to the resolutions of the Assembly, calling upon his Excellency to dismiss his Executive Council. We have this week to report further proceedings. An address was got up by Mr. Howe, after some discussion, which referred his Excellency to Lord John Russell's despatch as the rule for his guidance, instead of the instructions to which he had referred the House.—On Saturday the House waited on his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, with an address passed on Wednesday last, to which his Excellency made the following reply:—

"'I have given to this address the deep consideration to which the opinions of the representatives of the people are justly entitled. By adopting the course you suggest, I should practically recognize a fundamental change in the Colonial Constitution, which I cannot certainly discover to have been designed by the despatch of the Right Hon. Secretary of State for the Colonies of the 16th October, in the manner and to the extent supposed by you. In examining the solemn trust committed to me by my Sovereign, I feel it to be my duty not to establish a principle involving consequences of deep moment, on which any certainty rests, until her Majesty's ministers shall have been consulted, and the judgment of the Queen ascertained. It is, therfore, my intention immediately to bring to the notice of her Majesty's Government the addresses and resolutions you have lately passed on the subject. In the meantime I shall be constantly ready to yield my concurrence to any measures you may adopt, which in my judgment are calculated to promote the welfare of her Majesty's loyal subjects, the people of the province whom you represent.'"

IONIAN ISLANDS.

The Ionian Legislature was opened on the 27th of February by the Lord High Commissioner, who said—"The seventh Parliament is now convoked extraordinarily under circumstances painful to allude to. The last Legislative Assembly was led into error by a wrong interpretation of the charter, and persisted in pretensions which led to a collision with the other branch of the Ionian Parliament, and thereby produced a dissolution. This has so retarded business, that the present Parliament has much to recover. No question will be raised, I am sure, to resuscitate the difference between the Assembly and the Senate, so that the new codes and other laws may no longer be delayed. Some information might be expected from the Goverment relative to the late conspiracy; but not wishing to embarrass the Greek Government by premature disclosures, I will say no more than that the conspiracy was not confined to Greece, but threatened the Ionian Islands, some of whose natives were concerned and compromised. King Otho, no doubt, desires *personally* to be on the best relations with the government of these islands, and I have seen with pleasure that the King is disposed to listen to counsels tending to restore harmony between Greece and the surrounding states, and to give reparation for, and guarantee against, such causes of complaint."

TURKEY.

The *Leipsic Gazette* asserts that the Austrian Government has proposed the convocation of a Congress of Ministers on the affairs of the East, to meet at Toplitz next summer, at which also the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, will be present. This project, it adds, has been favourably received by the great Powers. Letters from Constantinople state that the Austrian Internuncio had had a conference with Khosrew and Redschid on the 26th of February, and stated to them confidentially that they would do well to recommend direct negotiation with Mehemet Ali, in order to finish the sooner; that France having determined to oppose by force every oppression against Mehemet Ali, there was no doubt that the other Powers would draw in; that, at all events if Austria could not prevent a contest between France, England, Russia, and Prussia, it would remain neuter, and that if it had not held the same language to the Porte it was because it expected to bring about an arrangement with the different Powers; but that those expectations are now at an end, in consequence of the last notifications which have been made by the Cabinet of the Tuileries to those of Vienna, St Petersburg, London, and Berlin, that, in truth, none of the latter had accepted the declaration of France, which is for the inheritance of Syria, but that there was no doubt of its taking place, the four Powers having no desire to split with France; that Austria and Prussia were secretly desirous of a friendly arrangement being made between Stamboul and Alexandria; and that the conferences which were about to be held in London would in no way alter the resolutions of France, who, far from uniting herself with England and Russia against the Viceroy, would send him succour in case of attack; and that, therefore, the most prudent course to adopt would be to renew negotiations with Mehemet Ali. This language has surprised and disconcerted the Decemvirs, who sought an interview with Lord Ponsonby, which took place the following day, the 27th. Sekip Effendi has been named Ambassador to London, and has left for that place. It is in contemplation to put in circulation in Constantinople bank notes for 50,000,000 francs; this measure is looked upon as an evident sign of distress, and it must produce in the country the worst effect. The conduct which M. de Pontois pursues at the Divan, as well as at the embassies, is a proof that France will not recoil, and at which the true friends of Turkey rejoice.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A public meeting was convened on the 22nd of January, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question as to the want of labourers for agriculture. Several resolutions were put and adopted, expressing regret that at the meeting council on the 13th of January, on the further discussion of the Masters and Servant's Bill, the existing want of labourers, or hands, had been denied by the Hon. Mr. Cloete. Resolutions were also put and carried, as the opinion of the meeting, that the want of labourers caused extensive deficiency both in sowing and gathering in the corps, and complaining that the blacks do not perform half the labour they were wont to do when they were slaves and apprentices. They also strongly advocate the importation of free labourers, an enactment of vagrant laws, and enforcement of the duties between master and servant. A memorial was agreed upon to be presented to his Excellency, the Governor, praying him to appoint a commission to inquire into the truth of the existing want of labourers, as also other matters mentioned by the meeting.

PERSIA.

JAN. 4.—"The Shah quitted Tehran on the 22nd of December, and was still encamped at Shah Abdool Azeem, not many miles from Tehran, on the 27th. The Shah takes with him from 12,000 to 15,000 troops, and 49 guns. The whole of the troops are not yet in camp. The avowed object of this expedition is to restore tranquillity in Ispahan, where tumults had lately occurred, and likewise to visit Fars."

PORT ADELAIDE.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman connected with Glasgow, who went out in the *Glenswilly*, from Clyde. The letter is dated Port Adelaide, 20th September, 1839:—"We arrived here in less than four months, after a very pleasant passage. I have seen the whole of the city of Adelaide, and I believe it to be a mere bubble speculation that will soon find its place. The climate is good; but from the port (seven miles) up to the city it is almost nothing but sand. Advise nobody to come here. Hundreds are here already rueing the day they came, and two vessels with passengers have left in disgust for New Zealand. Journeymen joiners and wrights are making 15s. a-day; bullock drivers 42s. a-week, with two glasses of grog a-day. Everything that requires manual labour is extortionable, as also provisions. You pay 40s. for two good hens; 6s. a dozen for eggs; 8s. a dozen for oranges. Indeed, the whole system may be denominated plucking from one another. Meal and potatoes are 6d. or 7d. per lb.; the quartern loaf, 3s. I had to pay 10s. to be landed. I walked up to Adelaide, but the omnibus is 5s.; 1s. 6d. for a sandwich; 3s. 6d. for a bottle of ale; and 3s. for a bed with a full supply of fleas; 130*l.* for a pair of middling horses. In fact, if it was called 'the Land of Extortion,' it would be well named."—*Greenock Advertiser.*

THE GRAND FETE AT LANSDOWNE HOUSE.

(*From Galignani's Messenger, April 6.*)

Last evening was a scene of peculiar splendour. The interior of the vast mansion was most brilliantly illuminated. The apartments thrown open were:—1st, the great statue gallery; 2nd, the library; 3d, 4th, and 5th, the spacious drawing rooms; 6th and 7th, the noble lord's sitting rooms; and 8th, the banqueting hall. The ball took place in the picture gallery, where an elegant orchestra had been fitted up with muslin draperies, and ornamented with flowers and the royal intials, "V." and "A." The royal supper was served in one of the drawing rooms, which was appropriately and tastefully decorated for the purpose. Covers were laid for twenty eight. Three other apartments were amply supplied with delicacies for the rest of the company. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at half past ten. Lady Lansdowne met her Majesty at the entrance hall, when the Queen threw her arms round her ladyships neck and kissed her with great affection. The Duke and Duchess and the Princesses Augusta and Mary of Cambridge, and the Duke of Sussex, arived soon after. Their Royal Highnesses were also received by the noble host and hostess on alighting from their carriages. The Royal carriages were ordered to be in readiness at one, about which time those illustrious personages retired. Among the general company were—

The French Ambassador, the Ministers from Sweden, Holland, America, Bavaria, Saxony, Denmark, Austria, Hanover.

DUKES.—Wellington, Buccleugh, Devonshire, Beaufort, Norfolk, Roxburgh, Somerset.

DUCHESSES.—Northumberland, Buccleugh, Roxburgh, Beaufort, Somerset, Inverness.

MARQUISES—Anglesey, Normanby, Tavistock, Thomond, Downo, Londonderry, Ailesbury, Westmeath, Northampton, Westminster, Chandos.

MARCHIONESSES—Londonderry, Douro, Winchester, Normanby, Thomond, Ailesbury.

EARLS—Albemarle, Cardigan, Ilchester, Jersey, Falmouth, DeGrey, Rosebery, Lichfield, Verulam, Kinnoull, Uxbridge, Cawdor, Burlington, Chesterfield, Tankerville, Aberdeen, Zetland, Clare, Listowell, Essex, Darlington, De la Warr, Charleville, Shaftesbury, Wilton.

COUNTESSES—Albemarle, De Grey, Falmouth, Rosebery, Lichfield, Cadogan, Jersey, Verulam, Minto, Kinnoull, Burlington, Chesterfield, Tankerville, Cawdor, Ashburnham, Zetland, Listowell, Essex, Errol, Darlington, De la Warr, Charlevill, Wilton, Minto, Uxbridge—Dowagers Clare, Listowell.

LORDS—Beresford, Cantalupe, Foley, Dalmeny, Colborne, Dinorben, Lurgan, Cremorne Ashburton, Fitzharris, Palmerston, J. Russell, W. Russell, C. Fitzroy, J. Stewart, Montea_gle, Cowley, F. Somerset, Villiers, Burghesh, Redesdale, Loftus, G. Somerset Clive, Seymour, Fitzgerald, Tullamore, Melbourne, Howick, R. Grosvenor, A. Paget, C. Paget, Hill, Grimston, E. Bruce.

LADIES—H. Clive, S. Villiers. E. Fielding, C. Cavendish, Beresford, Antrobus, A. Beckett, Acton, Peel, H. Baring, W. Russell, Palmerston, Lyndhurst, Primrose, L. Meyrick, Ashburton, Bagot. Colborne. Cadogan, Campbell, G. Somerset, Fitzharris, De Clifford, C. Guest, Ogle, F. Somerset, J. Stuart, Elliot, Denman, Hslopp, Dinorben, J. Hay, Maryborough, Cottenham, M. Paget, A. Poulett, Cowley, I. Fitzgibbon, Adam, Rendlesham, Lurgan, Seymour, M. Wood, Campbell, H. Wheatley, E. Bruce, Howick, Lyttelton, M. Compton, M. Grimston, W. Gordon, E. Drummond, Fitzpatrick, Capel, R. Nugent, A. M. Donkin, Vivian, Hippesley, A. Beresford, Fremantle, C. Strangways, Parke, E. West, C. Poulett, F. Cowper.—Dowager Cawdor.

SIRS—C. Lemon, J. C. Hobhouse, G. Anson, W. Middleton, R. Gordon, T. Trench, J. Guest, J. Beckett, C. Paget. C. Ogle, C. Dalbiac, H. Wheatley, J. Beresford, W. James, W. Wynn, G. Ousely, W. Addy, J. Bradford.

COLONELS—Wood, Fremantle, Berkeley, Drummond, Meyrick.

CAPTAINS—Drummond, Bagot, Villiers, Grimston.

MESSIEURS—Drummond, Anson, F. Lewis, Hope, Adrian Hope, Duff, Trant, Rose, Mitchell, Abercrombie, Ellison, Bathurst, Macauley, V. Smith, C. Gore, Babbage, Macdonald, Campbell Macdonald, A. Smith, Miner, Byng, Methuen, Colville, Lloyd, Ponsonby, Tuffnell, Strangways, B. Wall, Baring, R. Colborne, De Berg, Kinchiff.

MISTRESSES—Wyndham, Anson, F. Lewis, Blake, A. Hope, Drummon, Cavendish, Muudy, Baring, Colville, Ellison, Cornwall, Hallam, Norton, Tuffnell, Methuen, V. Smith, A. Smith, Milman, Fremantle, Denison, Fitzroy, Meade.

MISSES—Drummond, Bagot. Antrobus, Fielding, Peel, Cavendish, Baring, Wykeham, Foley, Clive, Wellesley, Somerset, Gordon, Vivian, Thompson, Tuellusson, Beresford, Wyndham, Baring, Colborne, Wood, Methuen, Ker, Hervey, and Dalbiac.

BARONS—Bourqueney, Lebzeltern, Knesebeck.

Baroness Blome, and Madame Dedel.

The exterior was illuminated by Bude lights, placed at an elevation in front of the mansion, so as to diffuse their radiance to a considerable extent. Her Majesty was delighted with the spectacle, and waited some time, on alighting from her carriage, to view the scene around. The Royal suite included the Duchess of Sutherland mistress of the robes; the Marchioness of Normanby, lady in waiting; Hon. Miss Anson, maid of honour in waiting; Earl of Listowel, lord in waiting; Lord G. Lennox, gentleman of the bedchamber in waiting on Prince Albert; Hon. C. A. Murray, Master of the household Mr. Rich, groom in waiting; Hon. Col. Cavendish (Clerk Marshal), equerry in waiting; Col. Bouverie, equerry; and Mr. F. Seymour, groom of the bedchamber to Prince Albert; and Baron de Gruben.—(Post.)

The Earl of Kinnoull, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Perth, had an audience of Prince Albert yesterday, to present an address from the noblemen and justices of the peace of Perth, respectfully offering their cordial congratulations on the marriage of his royal Highness. Several other gentlemen also presented addresses of congratulation to his Royal Highness. (Post.)

SECONDARIES' COURT, YESTERDAY.—BEVERLY *v.* JOHN WALTER.—This was an action to recover 12*l*, 15*s*. for the use of the Victoria Theatre, or certain boxes and places therein, used on the 15th of January last, for demonstrations made therein for electioneering purposes during the late contest in Southwark. Verdict for plaintiff—damages, 9*l* 9*s*.—Upwards of two hundred claims are yet pending respecting the late election.

Vates! or, the Philosophy of Madness. Part 1.—We cannot undertake to pronounce any opinion upon this singular and extravagant production until we shall have seen something more of the development of the story. As far as the first part goes, it appears to be a species of philosophical romance, highly wrought in expression, and intended to develope the operations of the mind under successive influences of strong excitements. According to the title-page it is to present "an account of the life, actions, passions, and daring principles of a tragic writer;" and this curious narrative is stated to be "arranged by a physician," and illustrated by T. LANDSEER. We suspect that the arrangement of the matter would have been more appropriately confided to the hands of a metaphysician; but *nous verrons.*

The Juvenile Historical Library. By *Miss Julia Coverner France.*—The plan of this undertaking is excellent, and the specimen before us induces us to believe that it will be carried out with success. The present number, consisting of less than 100 pages, contains the history of France from the time of the Gauls to the middle of the sixteenth century? to be completed in another part of similar scope. The narrative is written with clearness and simplicity, the principal events are accurately and briefly described, and the whole is well adapted to the comprehension of children.

Printed at the Gazette Press, by Nowrojee Hormuzjee.